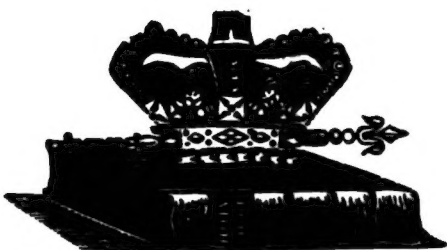


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THE GENERAL ELECTION.

ENGLAND.

Members of the late Parliament are distinguished by an asterisk (*).

COUNTIES.

BERKSHIRE (3 divisions).

Wokingham.	
Sir G. Russell (C) ...	4,710
E. Lawrence (R) ...	3,062

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (3 divisions).

Buckingham.	
Captain E. H. Verney (R) ...	5,462
Sir S. Wilson (C) ...	4,006

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (3 divisions).

Newmarket.	
G. Newnes (R) ...	3,931
E. Hicks (C) ...	2,960

WISBECH.

J. Rigby (R) ...	3,919
Captain C. W. Selwyn (C) ...	3,596

CHESHIRE (8 divisions).

Hyde.	
T. G. Ashton (R) ...	4,546
*J. Legh (C) ...	3,990

KNUTSFORD.

*Hon. A. Egerton (C) ...	4,663
J. E. Barlow (R) ...	3,419

CORNWALL (6 divisions).

Camborne.	
C. A. V. Conybeare (R) ...	2,976
A. P. Vivian (R) ...	2,577

ST. IVES.

*Sir J. St. Aubyn (R) ...	3,313
*C. C. Ross (C) ...	2,576

TRURO.

W. Bickford Smith (R) ...	3,816
*W. N. M. St. Aubyn ...	2,883

CUMBERLAND (4 divisions).

Cockermouth.	
C. J. Valentine (C) ...	3,845
*Sir W. Lawson (R) ...	3,835

DERBYSHIRE (7 divisions).

High Peak.	
Captain W. Sidebottom (C) ...	4,199
*J. F. Cheetham (R) ...	4,190

MID.

J. A. Jacoby (R) ...	5,447
J. B. Barrow (C) ...	3,067

WEST.

*Lord E. Cavendish (R) ...	5,020
F. C. Arkwright (C) ...	4,138

DEVONSHIRE (8 divisions).

Barnstaple.	
G. Pitt-Lewis (R) ...	4,577
A. Kekewich, Q.C. (C) ...	3,734

SOUTH MOLTON.

*Lord Lymington (R) ...	4,923
Colonel W. Trefusis (C) ...	2,923

TAVISTOCK.

*Viscount Ebrington (R) ...	5,390
I. Terry (C) ...	3,172

DORSETSHIRE (4 divisions).

East.	
Hon. P. Glyn (R) ...	4,543
G. H. Bond (C) ...	3,846

NORTH.

E. B. Portman (R) ...	4,470
Humphrey Sturt (C) ...	3,030

DURHAM (8 divisions).]

Bishop Auckland.	
J. M. Paulton (R) ...	5,907
M. D'Arcy Wyvill (C) ...	2,280

NORTH-WEST OF LANCHESTER.

A. Jones (R) ...	5,081
Colonel Wilbraham (C) ...	3,085

SOUTH-EAST.

Sir H. Havelock-Allan (R) ...	5,603
*Sir G. Elliott (C) ...	4,834

ESSEX (8 divisions).

Romford.	
J. Westlake (R) ...	4,370
J. Theobald (C) ...	4,306

SAFFRON WALDEN.

H. Gardner (R) ...	4,755
*Hon. C. H. Strutt (C) ...	3,006

SOUTH-EAST.

*Colonel Makins (C) ...	3,707
W. H. Wills (R) ...	3,500

WALTHAMSTOW.

E. N. Buxton (R) ...	4,300
*T. C. Baring (C) ...	4,125

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (5 divisions).

Forest of Dean.	
T. Blake (R) ...	5,143
Hon. J. W. Plunkett (C) ...	2,421

THORNHURST.

*E. S. Howard (R) ...	4,834
*B. St. J. Ackers (C) ...	4,689

TEWKESBURY.

*J. R. Yorke (C) ...	4,666
G. Samuelson (R) ...	4,484

KENT (8 divisions).

Ashford.	
W. P. Pomfret (C) ...	6,020
G. C. Whiteley (R) ...	4,895

DARTFORD.

Sir W. Hart-Dyke (C) ...	4,488
— Saunders (R) ...	4,006

ST. AUGUSTINE'S.

*— Akers-Douglas (C) ...	5,842
A. Simmonds (R) ...	3,582

LEICESTERSHIRE (4 divisions).

Bosworth.	
J. Ellis (R) ...	5,648
S. G. Stopford-Sackville (C) ...	3,051

HARBOROUGH.

*T. P. Paget (R) ...	5,502
T. K. Tapling (C) ...	5,336

LOUGHBOROUGH.

J. E. Johnson-Ferguson (R) ...	4,733
*Major Hon. M. Curzon (C) ...	3,693

LANCASHIRE (22 divisions).

Gorton.	
R. Peacock (R) ...	5,300
D. I. Flattley (C) ...	3,452

PRESTWICH.

A. Buckley (R) ...	5,414
R. G. C. Mowbray (C) ...	4,686

SOUTHPORT.

G. A. C. Pilkington (R) ...	3,741
J. E. Edwards-Moss (C) ...	3,581

NORTH-EAST or CLITHEROE.

Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth (R) ...	6,821
J. O. S. Thursby (C) ...	4,462

NORTH LONSDALE.

W. G. Ainslie (C) ...	4,166
*Sir F. W. Herschell (R) ...	3,941

LINCOLNSHIRE (7 divisions).

Brigg.	
Sir H. M. Thompson (R) ...	5,643
*H. J. Atkinson (C) ...	3,006

GAINSBOROUGH.

J. Bennett (R) ...	4,955
General Sim (C) ...	3,850

HORNCASTLE.

*Hon. E. Stanhope (C) ...	4,824
T. Threlfall (R) ...	3,959

MIDDLESEX (7 divisions).

Harrow.	
W. Ambrose (C) ...	4,214
A. Milner (R) ...	3,241

EALING.

*Lord G. Hamilton (C) ...	4,363
Dr. G. Hogg (I) ...	2,691

MONMOUTHSHIRE (3 divisions).

West.	
C. M. Warmington (R) ...	6,730
B. F. Williams (C) ...	1,341

NORFOLK (6 divisions).

Mid.	
*Robert Thornhagh Gurdon (R) ...	5,275
Allwyn Fellowes (C) ...	2,872

NORTH-WEST.

Joseph Arch (R) ...	4,461
Lord H. Bentinck (C) ...	3,821

SOUTH-WEST.

*W. A. Tyssen-Amherst (C) ...	4,096
Sir W. Gurdon (R) ...	3,776

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (4 divisions).

North.	
*Lord Burghley (C) ...	4,467
Sir J. Carmichael (R) ...	4,286

WELLINGBOROUGH.

F. A. Channing (R) ...	5,414
R. Ramsden (C) ...	3,359

NORTHUMBERLAND (4 divisions).

Tyneside.	
*A. Grey (R) ...	5,782
G. Bruce, Q.C. (C) ...	3,446

WANSBECK.

C. Fenwick (R) ...	5,858
J. B. Cookson (C) ...	2,703

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (4 divisions).

Bassettlaw.	
W. Beckett-Denison (C) ...	4,367
*F. J. S. Foljambe (R) ...	4,072

MANFIELD.

*C. G. S. Foljambe (R) ...	6,120
J. Horne-Payne (C) ...	2,305

OXFORDSHIRE (3 divisions).

Banbury.	
*Sir Bernhard Samuelson (R) ...	4,436
L. M. Wynne (C) ...	2,944

SOMERSETSHIRE (7 divisions).

Brilwaters.	
*E. J. Stanley (C) ...	3,935
E. C. Trevilian (R) ...	3,855

NORTH.

E. Llewellyn (C) ...	4,176
E. Strachey (R) ...	3,491

SOUTH.

Lord Kilcoursey (R) ...	4,534
*J. R. Digby (C) ...	3,268

WELLS.

*Colonel R. H. Paget (C) ...	4,201
*P. Ralli (R) ...	3,335

STAFFORDSHIRE (7 divisions).

Handsworth.	
*H. Wiggin (R) ...	7,057
H. R. Graham (C) ...	4,107

KINGSWINFORD.

*A. S. Hill, Q.C. (C) ...	5,161
G. Harrison (R) ...	4,530

WEST.

*H. Bass (R) ...	4,820
*F. Monckton (C) ...	4,106

SUFFOLK (5 divisions).

Eye.	
F. S. Stevenson (R) ...	3,556
B. B. Hunter Rodwell (C) ...	3,360

LOWESTOFT.

Sir Savile Crossley (R) ...	4,324
H. Bagot-Chester (C) ...	3,748

WOODBIDGE.

R. L. Everett (R) ...	4,978
*Lord Rendlesham (C) ...	4,910

SURREY (6 divisions).

Guildford.	
*Hon. W. St. J. F. Brodrick (C) ...	4,485
E. D. Gosling (R) ...	3,750

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.

*Sir J. W. Ellis (C) ...	4,915
C. D. Hodgson (R) ...	3,206

CHERTSEY.

F. Hankey (C) ...	4,540
Sir H. D. Le Marchant (R) ...	2,560

SUSSEX (6 divisions).

Chichester.	
*Earl of March (C) ...	4,760
F. W. Gibbs (R) ...	2,470

EASTBOURNE.

Captain Field (C) ...	3,561
G. A. Wallis (R) ...	3,497

LEWES.

*Sir H. Fletcher (C) ...	5,312
W. E. Hubbard (R) ...	3,157

WARWICKSHIRE (4 divisions).

Rugby.	
H. P. Cobb (R) ...	4,877
J. Darlington (C) ...	3,533

WESTMORELAND (2 divisions).

Appleby.	
*Hon. W. Lowther (C) ...	2,694
J. Whitehead (R) ...	2,684

WILTSHIRE (5 divisions).

Chippenham.	
B. Fletcher (R) ...	3,880
Lord H. A. G. Somerset (C) ...	3,574

CRICKLADE.

*N. Story-Maskelyne (R) ...	4,521
W. Stone (C) ...	2,770

WENTBURY.

G. P. Fuller (R) ...	5,333
*Lord H. Thynne (C) ...	3,639

WORCESTERSHIRE (5 divisions).

North.	
B. Hingley (R) ...	5,774
W. Bund (C) ...	2,153

YORKSHIRE (26 divisions).

Buckrose.	
*C. Sykes (C) ...	4,081
J. J. Cousins (R) ...	3,785

CLEVELAND.

Hon. F. Pease (R) ...	6,948
*Hon. G. C. Dawney (C) ...	2,845

HOLDERNESSE.

Commander Bethell (C) ...	4,166
*Colonel G. Smith (R) ...	3,537

HOLMFIRTH.

H. J. Wilson (R) ...	6,206
Colonel Hon. H. Legge (C) ...	3,063

OSGOLDCROSS.

*Sir J. Ramsden (R) ...	5,153
R. Hardy (C) ...	3,053

OTLEY.

*Sir F. A. Fairbairn (R) ...	5,048
F. W. Fison (C) ...	3,639

RICHMOND.

*Sir F. A. Milbank (R) ...	4,869
*G. W. Elliot (C) ...	4,320

SOWERBY.

E. Crossley (R) ...	6,418
*Sir F. Milner (C) ...	2,960

THIRSK AND MALTON.

*Colonel L. P. Dawney (C) ...	5,966
E. R. Turton (R) ...	4,503

WALES.

COUNTIES.

CARMARTHENSHIRE (2 divisions).

the close and not at the beginning of the last Parliament. The following is the complete list for the three kingdoms :—

ENGLAND.		1880.	1886.
		L. C.	L. C.
Bedford ...	...	4	3
Berkshire ...	...	5	5
Bucks ...	...	4	2
Cambridgeshire ...	...	2	2
Cheshire ...	...	7	5
Cornwall ...	...	9	7
Cumberland ...	...	6	3
Derbyshire ...	...	7	8
Devonshire ...	...	7	6
Dorset ...	...	4	3
Durham ...	...	12	15
Essex ...	...	3	6
Gloucestershire ...	...	9	8
Hants ...	...	7	3
Hereford ...	...	4	3
Hertford ...	...	1	4
Huntingdon ...	...	1	1
Kent ...	...	4	1
Lancashire ...	...	19	19
Leicestershire ...	...	3	5
Lincolnshire ...	...	7	7
Middlesex ...	...	10	18
Monmouth ...	...	1	3
Norfolk ...	...	4	5
Northamptonshire ...	...	5	4
Northumberland ...	...	7	7
Nottinghamshire ...	...	6	5
Oxfordshire ...	...	4	2
Rutland ...	...	2	1
Salop ...	...	3	3
Somerset ...	...	4	5
Staffordshire ...	...	13	14
Suffolk ...	...	3	7
Surrey ...	...	4	5
Sussex ...	...	4	1
Warwickshire ...	...	5	12
Westmoreland ...	...	1	1
Wiltshire ...	...	4	5
Worcestershire ...	...	8	3
Yorkshire...	...	28	36
		239 211	243 218

The figures for the New Parliament relating to Lancashire do not include the one member returned in the Nationalist interest.

WALES.				
Anglesey ...	...	2	...	1
Brecon ...	...	—	...	—
Cardigan ...	...	2	...	1
Carmarthenshire ...	...	2	1	3
Carnarvon ...	...	2	...	3
Denbighshire ...	...	2	1	2
Flint ...	...	2	...	2
Glamorgan ...	...	6	...	10
Merionethshire ...	...	1	...	1
Montgomery ...	...	2	...	1
Pembroke ...	...	3	...	2
Pednorsshire ...	...	2	...	1
		28	2	27

SCOTLAND.				
Aberdeen ...	...	3	...	4
Argyllshire ...	...	1	—	1
Ayrshire ...	...	2	2	3
Banff ...	...	1	—	1
Berwickshire ...	...	1	—	1
Bute ...	...	—	1	—
Caitness-shire ...	...	1	—	1
Clackmannan and Kinross	...	2	—	2
Dumbarton ...	...	—	1	—
Dumfries ...	...	2	—	2
Edinburghshire ...	...	4	—	6
Elgin and Nairn ...	...	2	—	2
Fife... ..	...	3	—	4
Forfar ...	...	4	—	4
Haddington ...	...	1	1	1
Inverness-shire ...	...	1	1	2
Kincardine ...	...	1	—	1
Kirkcudbright ...	...	1	—	1
Lazark ...	...	5	—	11
Lindlithgow ...	...	1	—	1
Orkney and Shetland	...	1	—	1
Peebles and Selkirk	...	1	—	1
Perth ...	...	2	—	3
Renfrewshire ...	...	3	—	3
Ross and Cromarty	...	1	—	1
Roxburgh... ..	...	2	—	2
Stirlingshire ...	...	3	—	3
Sutherland ...	...	1	—	1
Wigtown ...	...	1	1	1
		51	7	62

IRELAND.				
	1880.			1886.
	L.	C.	P.	L. C. P.
Antrim ...	1	5	—	8
Armagh ...	1	2	—	2
Carlow ...	1	2	—	1
Cavan ...	—	2	—	2
Clare ...	1	2	—	2
Cork ...	1	7	—	9
Donegal ...	2	—	—	4
Down ...	—	4	—	3
Dublin ...	2	2	—	6
Fermanagh ...	—	3	—	2
Galway ...	—	4	—	5
Kerry ...	3	—	—	4
Kildare ...	1	1	—	2
Kilkenny ...	1	2	—	3
King's County ...	1	1	—	2
Leitrim ...	—	1	—	2
Limerick ...	1	3	—	3
Londonderry ...	2	2	—	2
Longford ...	1	1	—	2
Louth ...	2	2	—	2
Mayo ...	1	1	—	4
Meath ...	—	2	—	2
Monaghan ...	1	1	—	2
Queen's County ...	—	1	2	—
Roscommon ...	—	3	—	2
Sligo ...	—	2	—	2
Tipperary ...	—	3	—	4
Tyroe ...	2	1	—	1
Waterford ...	1	4	—	3
Westmeath ...	—	2	—	2
Wexford ...	—	4	—	2
Wicklow ...	—	2	—	2
	26	23	52	0 16 85

UNIVERSITIES.				
		1890.		1886.
		L.	C.	L. C.
Oxford	...	...	2	2
Cambridge...	...	...	2	2
London	...	...	1	1
Dublin	...	...	2	2
Glasgow and Aberdeen	...	...	1	1
Edinburgh & St. Andrews	...	...	1	1
			2 7	1 8

Allowing one of the remaining seats to go to the Liberals and one (a University seat) to the Conservatives, the composition [of the new House will be as follows : —

			L.	C.	P.
England—Boroughs ...	...	...	109	116	1
Counties ...	...	...	134	100	—
Universities...	...	...	1	4	—
Total ...	...	...	244	220	1
Wales ...	...	...	27	3	—
Scotland ...	...	...	62	10	—
Ireland ...	...	...	—	18	85
Grand Total	...	...	333	251	86

Now that the returns of the general election are complete with the exception of Orkney and Shetland, which will be polled on the 14th and 15th, and Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities, which will be declared on the 18th, the following analysis will be of interest. The new Parliament has now 330 Liberals, 4 Independent Liberals, 248 Conservatives, and 86 Nationalists. Of these, 36 have been returned unopposed, and in the 605 contested elections, by which 631 members have been returned, it is computed that 4,365,688 voters have gone to the poll, of whom 2,137,673 voted for Liberals, 1,931,601 for Conservatives, and 296,414 for Nationalists. In the boroughs of England and Wales there were 237 members returned, 6 being Liberals unopposed, and the remainder being returned in 209 contests of which 22 were in double constituencies. In the double constituencies six were contested by two Liberals and one Conservative, one (London City) by three Conservatives and one Liberal, one (Preston) by two Conservatives and one Liberal, one (Derby) by two Liberals, one Conservative, and one Independent Liberal, and one (Bolton) by two Liberals, two Conservatives, and one Independent. In the single boroughs ten were contested by two Liberals or Radicals and one Conservative—namely, Hull, (central division), Liverpool (Exchange division), Camberwell (Peckham division), Lambeth (north division), Newton (west and Walworth divisions), Paddington (south division), Tower Hamlets (Mile-end division), Nottingham (west division), and Sheffield (central division). Two were contested by a Liberal, a Conservative, and a Socialist—namely, Hampstead and Lambeth (Kennington division); two were contested by one Liberal and Independent Liberal—namely, Hythe and Peterborough; one by two Liberals, one Conservative, and one Independent; one by a Liberal, Conservative, and Nationalist; and one by a Conservative and Nationalist. The gross Liberal poll in 209 contests in English boroughs was 737,963, gross Conservative poll in 207 contests 711,677, and Nationalists 3,519 in two contests. In English counties there were 253 members returned, three of them unopposed, and in the 250 contests 244 were between a Liberal and a Conservative, three were between two Liberals and one Conservative, two were between two Liberals, and one between two Conservatives and one Liberal. The gross Liberal poll in the counties of England and Wales was 1,090,867 in 250 contests, and the Conservative poll was 953,614 in 248 contests. The Scotch counties returned 39 members, two being unopposed, and of the 37 contests 29 were between a Liberal and a Conservative, five were between two Liberals, or Crofters, and one Conservative, three were between a Liberal and a Crofter. The gross Liberal poll was 149,426 in 37 contests, and the Conservative poll 93,451 in 34 contests. The Scotch burghs returned 31 members in 27 contests, three being unopposed. In nine cases the contest was between a Liberal and a Conservative, nine contests were between two Liberals, or Crofters, and one Conservative, two were between three Liberals and one Conservative, one between two Liberals and two Conservatives, and five were between two Liberals, or a Crofter and Liberal. The gross number of Liberal voters in Scotch burghs was 121,346 in 30 contests, and of Conservatives 58,466 in 22 contests. In the Irish counties there were 85 members returned, 20 of them unopposed, and of 65 contests seven were between a Liberal and a Conservative, 44 between Nationalists and Conservatives, 11 between Nationalists and Liberals, one between Liberal, Conservative, and Nationalist, one between Nationalist, Independent Nationalist, and Conservative, and one between Independent Nationalist and Nationalist. The gross Liberal poll was 28,293 in 18 contests. The Conservative poll was 82,648 in 54 contests, and Nationalists 251,257 in 58 contests. The Irish boroughs returned 16 members in 13 contests, two being unopposed. Two of the contests lay between one Liberal and two Conservatives, one between Liberal and Conservative, two between Liberals and Nationalists, and eight between Nationalists and Conservatives, the latter including Cork, a double borough. The number of Liberal voters in five contests was 7,420, the number of Conservatives in eleven contests 26,745, and Nationalists in ten contests 41,638.

The list of the members of the late Parliament who will not sit in the new Parliament includes no less than 321 names—168 Liberals, 131 Conservatives, and 22 Home Rulers. Out of the 321, 180 did not offer themselves as candidates, 141 did offer themselves and were rejected. The 180 who retired comprised 83 Liberals, 76 Conservatives, 21 Home Rulers. The 141 who were rejected comprised 85 Liberals, 55 Conservatives, and one Home Ruler.

The following members of the Liberation Society have gained seats in the new Parliament :—
ENGLAND : B. Armitage, Salford, W. ; — Barnes, Denbigh ; W. Borlase, Cornwall (St. Austell) ; H.

Broadhurst, Birmingham (Bordeasley); J. Chamberlain, Birmingham, W.; R. Chamberlain, Islington, W.; H. Cobb, Warwickshire, S.E.; J. Collings, Ipswich; J. Colman, Norwich; H. Cosham, Bristol, E.; J. Cowen, Newcastle; T. Gibb, St. Pancras, E.; A. Holden, Bradford, E.; I. Holden, Yorkshire, (Keighley); A. Illingworth, Bradford, W.; H. Ince, Islington, E.; A. Kitching, Essex (Maldon); G. Latham, Cheshire (Crewe); H. Lawson, St. Pancras, W. E. Leatham, Huddersfield; A. McArthur, Leicester; W. Mather, Salford, S.; G. Montague, Whitechapel; J. Morley, Newcastle; H. Pease, Yorkshire (Cleveland); Sir J. Pease, Durham (Barnard Castle); B. Priestley, Yorkshire, W.R. (Pudsey); C. Russell, Hackney, S.; T. Ruston, Lincoln; W. B. Smith, Cornwall (Truro); H. Spicer, Islington, S.; Carvell Williams, Nottingham, S.; H. Wilson, Yorkshire, W.R. (Holmfirth); W. Woodall, Hanley; and C. Wright, Lancashire (Leigh).

WALES: W. Davies, Pembrokeshire; L. Dillwyn, Swansea; C. James, Merthyr Tydfil; Sir J. Jenkins, Carmarthen District; Rendel Stuart, Montgomery; H. Richard, Merthyr Tydfil; J. Roberts, Carnarvonshire, S.; H. Robertson, Merionethshire; A. Thomas, Glamorganshire, E.; F. Yeo, Glamorganshire, W.

SCOTLAND: J. Barclay, Forfarshire; W. Barbour, Paisley; C. Cameron, Glasgow (College D.); A. Corbett, Glasgow (Tradeston); R. Finlay, Inverness Burghs; Sir G. Harrison, Edinburgh, S.; P. M'Lagan, Linlithgowshire; and C. Tennant, Peeblesshire.

The following members of the Liberation Society have failed to gain seats in the new Parliament:

have raised to gain seats in the new Parliament:—
ENGLAND: A. Ayrton, Mile-end; L. Barnard, Essex, N.W.; J. Barran, Leeds; Professor Beesly, Westminster; F. Boleay, Kent, N.E.; —Blennerhassett, Manchester, N.E.; W. Caine, Middlesex (Tottenham); C. Clarke, Hammersmith; P. Clayden, Lambeth (Norwood); W. Crossfield, Warrington; T. Earp, Notts (Newark); J. B. Firth, Kensington; N. Colonel Gamble, St. Helen's; N. Goodman, Cambridgeshire, W.; C. Harrison, Holborn; A. Henriques, Walworth; T. R. Hill, Worcester; S. Keay, Newington, W.; Sir J. Lawrence, Lambeth, N.; H. Lee, Southampton; J. Leigh, Stockport; Sir W. M'Arthur, Newington, W.; H. Mason, Ashton-under-Lyne; J. Minchin, Limehouse; E. Muspratt, Lancashire (Widnes); P. Nickalls, Kent, W.; Captain Norton, Great Yarmouth; W. Odgers, Brixton; G. Palmer, Berks, S.; Dr. Pankhurst, Rotherhithe; A. Pease, Yorks, (Whitby); Rigby, Eddisbury; C. Schwann, Manchester, N.; L. L. Stanley, Oldham; Tatham, Spens Valley; J. Thomasson, Bolton; G. Whiteley, Kent, S.; W. Willis, Peckham.

WALES: M. Lloyd, Merionethshire. (But another Liberationist was returned.)

SCOTLAND : A. Gordon, Montrose ; W. McKinnon, Argyleshire ; A. Moncur, Dundee ; J. D. Peddie, Kilmaronock District ; D. Webster, Montrose.

It will be observed that the number of Liberationists returned to Parliament is—England, 36; Wales, 9; Scotland, 8; while the number of those who were defeated is—England, 36; Wales, 1; Scotland, 4.

In the Barkston-Ash (Selby) Division—the only one in the West Riding where a Conservative has been returned (and returned by a majority of nearly two to one), the Liberal candidate being a "Liberationist"—the clergy staunchly and steadily promulgated the duty of "Church before party." The result of this was that on the evening before the election the Conservatives (without any clerical prompting) organised a great procession, which paraded the streets of Selby, and ended its march by singing the "Old Hundredth" in front of the vicarage. On the declaration of the poll they marched to the west gates of the Abbey Church, where three ringing cheers were given by the thousands assembled "for the Church and religion." The Wesleyan Minister, Mr. T. Wilkinson, is said to have preached a most admirable sermon, saying that, as good Wesleyans and Christian men, they could never acquiesce in the plans of the "Liberationists" for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. Himself (being a Liberal) abstained, under the circumstances, from voting, and other Liberals did the same.

We give below an exact copy of a printed circular issued with the Liberal polling card to the electors of North Somerset. On the bottom of every Liberal polling card was also printed the words, "Vote for Strachey, and you will get Free Schools, Free Food, and Free Land." It should be added that a letter from Mr. Gladstone was printed on the back of the form, stating the interest he took in the election of the Liberal candidate:—

NORTH SOMERSET ELECTION.
If you want Free Trade Vote for Strachey.

If you want Free Trade, Vote for Strachey.
If you want free land, Vote for Strachey.
If you want free schools and no pence to pay, Vote for Strachey.

If you want cheap bread and cheese,

If you want cheap tea and sugar, Vote for Strachey.

**If you want cheap clothes and boots,
Vote for Strachey.**

**If you want cheap tobacco and snuff,
Vote for Strachey.**

**If you want cheap newspapers, Vote for Strachey.
If you want to be able to buy your house and garden,**

**If you want to be able to buy your house and garden,
and have a home of your own,
Vote for Strachey.**

If you want good wages, Vote for Strachey.
If you want civil and religious equality, Vote for Strachey.

If you want civil and religious equality,
Vote for Strachey.

**If you want more small farms, Vote for Strachey.
If you want your tithes, rates, and taxes lower,**

If you want more security for your capital invested in

If you want any of these things you must

**If you want any of these things you must
Vote for Mr. Strachey.
As Mr. Llewellyn's party will give you none of them.**

As Mr. Llewellyn's party will give you none of them:
Mr. Llewellyn's party want him in Parliament to
make laws for the rich, but Mr. Sturgeson's party will

make laws for the rich, but Mr. Strachey's party will make laws for the poor as well as the rich.

We are glad to observe that this nefarious attempt to bribe the voters of North Somerset with false

promises has signally failed—the Radical candidate having been defeated at the poll.

Having been arrested at the point

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—There was a very lively sitting in the Chamber on Saturday. The subject of discussion was the proposed invalidation of the elections of the Bonapartist deputies returned for Corsica:—

"M. Merillon, deputy for the Gironde, in supporting the proposal, mentioned various alleged acts of intimidation and pressure on the part of Corsican functionaries during the electoral period. It was, however, against the clergy that M. Merillon preferred the gravest charges. He stated that they had not only in sermons enjoined their flocks to vote for Bonapartist candidates, but had even refused to administer the sacraments of the Church to those from whom they could not obtain a promise to do so. One case was mentioned where a priest would not bury a parishioner until the mourners had pledged themselves to follow at the polling-booths the priest's injunctions. M. de Montera, one of the returned Deputies for Corsica, spoke in defence of his menaced seat, but produced little effect; and after another speech from M. Laisant in support of the proposal, the Corsican elections were declared invalidated by a majority of 255 to 231. The announcement of this decision greatly excited the Right benches. The Comte de Lanjuinais shouted, 'Another slap in the face of the people!' Thereupon President Floquet called him to order, and, on his renewing his expressions of indignation, imposed upon him the usual fine. The Comte de Maille then accused the Chamber of being animated by political rancour, which brought upon him the like punishment. On the President announcing that the debate should now begin on the cereals Customs question, a number of deputies of the Right interrupted him, when M. Floquet remarked with some warmth: 'Ah! I see you care nothing about that.' This provoked a storm. Several deputies sprang from their seats, and one with menacing gestures told President Floquet that he had grossly insulted them, and that his position did not justify such conduct. The incident was closed after the application, amid the applause of the Left, of a succession of 'calls to order'; but the Chamber was too disturbed for business, and so the cereals debate had to be adjourned.

M. Goblet, the Minister of Public Worship, is pursuing his crusade against clergymen charged with using improper influence during the late elections. In various dioceses in no less than six Departments notices have been issued upon some fifty priests that their stipends are to cease from the 15th inst. Interpellations on the subject are to be presented in both the Senate and the Chamber.

A serious anti-Clerical demonstration took place at Marseilles on Sunday morning. It arose out of the opposition offered by the clergy of the Church of St. Martin to the demolition of the edifice—a work of destruction which, in the opinion of the municipal authorities, is absolutely necessary in order that the scheme of sanitary improvement for the drainage of the town may be efficiently carried out. During the hour of divine service in the morning a crowd of 5,000 people collected in front of the church, and as the priests and congregation came out hissed and hooted with great vehemence. A young man who, fearing that the priests would be maltreated, drew a sword-stick to protect them, was set upon by the mob and violently hustled, receiving a wound in the eye.

A protest signed by the whole body of medical attendants at the hospitals, against the expulsion of the Sisters of Charity from the public hospitals of Paris, has just been published. No fewer than 106 doctors attached to the Paris hospitals have signed a petition to the Minister of the Interior, in which they say that, "in demanding the retention of the Religious Orders in the hospitals and infirmaries which they attend, they consider that they are upholding at once the best interests of the patients confided to their care, as well as the good order and keeping of the institutions themselves." Considering the opinions understood to prevail so largely amongst French medical men, a more emphatic recognition of the invaluable services of which they thus speak could scarcely have been given. And to this must be added the fact, about which there is no dispute possible, of the infinitely greater expense incurred by the substitution of lay nurses for the Sisters. But no considerations of this kind seem likely to affect the Municipal Council and its Radical friends in the Chamber, who continue to "laicise" alike in school and hospital; and whose organs in the Press are now full of abuse against the medical men for the step they have just taken, and even go so far as to accuse of "clericalism" a class who have always been regarded as, above all others, least open to sacerdotal influence.

RUSSIA.—According to the St. Petersburg Press, the Russian Government has decided upon the construction of a flotilla of shallow-draught gunboats for service on the River Amoor. This decision is the outcome of an agitation for the defence of the Amoor, which has sprung up in Russia in consequence of the publication of an article by Charles Marvin in the *Army and Navy Magazine* on "The Value of Port Hamilton." In this article that well-known writer on Russian politics suggested that in the event of a war with Russia in the future the British fleet should not waste its energies on superfluous cruising in the Baltic and Black Sea, but, using Port Hamilton as a base, wrest Vladivostock and the Amoor from Russia, and annex the whole Pacific littoral of Siberia. Although this suggestion provoked little attention in this country owing to the election excitement, it has occasioned a sensation in Russian naval circles, and from what has transpired during the controversy, Mr. Marvin seems to have placed his finger upon a very weak spot of Russia's defences. In all the Amoor region the Russians do not number 100,000 souls, and the 5,000 troops garrisoning the huge harbour of Vladivostock are engulfed by hostile Chinese. As Russia could not send reinforcements to the Pacific littoral in less than six months, while England *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway can land troops at Vladivostock in twenty-six days, we have, thanks to Canada's patriotic energy, secured an advantage which, with the annexation of Port Hamilton, has alarmed Russia very much. Hence Vladivostock is to be strengthened without delay, and six gunboats are to be ordered of foreign firms for the defence of the River Amoor. As the Amoor is very shallow at its mouth, the gunboats are to be stern-wheelers, and are not to draw more than 3 ft. of water.

AMERICA.—Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, the railway potentate and financier, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon in New York, from paralysis of the brain. The *Times*, in an obituary notice, says:—"William Henry Vanderbilt, the second son of 'Commodore' Cornelius Vanderbilt, was born about 1821, on Staten Island. He did not show much ability until he was approaching thirty years of age. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt had the good fortune to marry Miss Kissam, a lady of Dutch origin, who used her influence over him to arouse his ambition, and when his father obtained control of the New York Central and other railroads he placed Mr. Vanderbilt in positions of responsibility connected with them. For many years he was one of the vice-presidents of the New York Central, and gradually became, under his father's teaching, a clever operator in Wall-street, and quite shrewd enough, as it turned out, to keep, and even greatly increase, the vast sum left to him—four-fifths of the total estate of \$20,000,000. Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt was not often seen in public, and was averse to mixing in general society, but those who knew him well describe him as genial in manner and generous in disposition. His public spirit was shown in more than one instance, especially in the foundation of the Vanderbilt University in the State of Kentucky, which cost him \$200,000, but he never meddled with politics. His chief amusements were horse-trotting and cards."

President Cleveland's message was sent to Congress on Tuesday. It commends the Tehuantepec route for a ship railway, condemns the recent outrages on the Chinese, and, while declaring the purpose of the Government to protect them, intimates that it may be well, in view of the strong race prejudices, to imitate Canada, and make the exclusion of the Chinese more stringent. It refers to the conduct of the American representatives in signing the Congo Convention without reserve or qualification, and does not ask the Senate to sanction their act. The President proposes the appointment of a commission to consider the whole question of the British and American fisheries, announces negotiations with Great Britain for extending the scope of the Extradition Treaty, recommends a more accurate tracing of the boundaries of Alaska, commends to the attention of Congress the conclusions of the Berne International Copyright Conference, favours the abolition of the duty on foreign works of art, recommends a reduction of the tariff on the ground that the revenue is unnecessarily large, and thinks the reduction should be made by lowering the duties on the imported necessities of life. The President says the subject should be dealt with in such a way as to protect the interests of American labour, and at the same time lessen the cost of living. The Message dwells forcibly on the silver coinage question, shows that the continuance of silver coinage at the present rate will before long lead to the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns; that the hoarding of gold has already begun, and its total disappearance will let the country down again on a depreciated currency, fluctuating in value; that all efforts to get foreign nations to adopt with America a common ratio between gold and silver have been unsuccessful; that prosperity hesitates and capital shrinks because of uncertainty on this question, and, therefore, the President recommends the suspension of the silver coinage. Finally, the President recommends legislation prohibiting the importation of Mormon converts, and urges warmly adherence to the Civil Service Reform policy.

SPAIN.—The Cortes have been summoned for the 26th inst., when Queen Christina will be sworn in as Regent and the financial situation legalised, and will then be prorogued. It is reported that the dissolution and new election will take place in May. On Friday week, for the first time since 1881, an official statement was made concerning the floating debt. The total on the 1st inst. was £1,800,000, of which £1,400,000 is secured by the national stock in the hands of the bank. The balance, £400,000, is a charge on the future revenue. The *Times* correspondent says there are large arrears in payment of taxes. "Cases exist where rich men have paid nothing for years past. These arrears will now be collected." There are great hopes of the financial administration of the new Cabinet in the able hands of Señor Camacho. The ready support given by Señor Canovas has much strengthened the position of the Ministry. Señor Moret has received assurances that all the Governments of Europe and America will recognise the Regency, and the heir or heiress of Don Alfonso, without any hesitation. Leo XIII. is said to have exerted all his personal influence with the friends of Don Carlos abroad and in Spain to check any hope that they might yet entertain of receiving any support from the Vatican. The *Standard* correspondent observes that the dangers in the way of Señor Sagasta's Cabinet are chiefly likely to arise from Liberal divisions.

A Cabinet order signed by the late King is published approving the marriage between his sister the Infanta Eulalia and the son of the Duc de Montpensier. The proposal for a future marriage between the heir of the Pretender Don Carlos and the infant Princess of the Asturias is strongly condemned by the journals of the Liberal and Democratic parties. A Madrid telegram in the *Kölnische Zeitung* says that the Caroline Islands agreement is embodied in the following six articles:—"(1) Germany recognises the sovereignty of Spain over the Caroline and Pelew Islands; (2) The limits of the island groups are defined; (3) To Germany is granted the same favourable condition with regard to freedom of trade and navigation as is accorded to her by the Sooloo Islands Treaty; (4) Germany receives a naval station and a coal depot; (5) Spain recognises the legal existence of the German trading companies at present on the Islands; and (6) Ratifications are to be exchanged within six days. Every difference arising from the execution of the agreement will be decided by arbitration."

INDIA.—The Viceroy held a Durbar at Gwalior last week to announce the cession of the fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar to the Maha-

jah. The terms of the treaty, according to the *Standard* correspondent, are:—

"(1) The Maharajah makes over to the British the town and fortress of Gwalior. (2) It is agreed that the British garrison within the limits of the Gwalior territory shall be withdrawn and kept at such stations near the frontier State as may be convenient. The obligation on our part to assist the Maharajah contained in the treaty of 1884 remains in force. (3) The Maharajah may raise 3,000 more drilled infantry, provided that the number of cavalry already fixed by treaty is not increased. (4) The Maharajah shall pay to the British the sum of 15,00,000Rs. towards the cost of the buildings and works of the fortress of Gwalior. One of the details of the new treaty involves the payment by Scindia of the cost of removing the British troops, and an increase in the allowance for the maintenance of the subsidiary force."

EGYPT.—General Gene, commander of the Italian naval and land forces at Massowah, has, the *Rome* correspondent of the *Daily News* says, assumed the civil administration of the district. The Egyptian Vice-Governor, Izet Bey, and 180 Egyptian regulars have embarked for Suez. Several hundred Bashi-Bazouks from Amideh, Senahit, and other parts of the interior have entered the Italian service. This action on the part of the Italian Government was rendered necessary by the conflicts continually arising between the Egyptian and Italian authorities at Massowah. The former appear to have done all they could to hamper and thwart the Italians, whom they naturally regarded as intruders. Thus when the Italian commander issued orders to prevent provisions being sent to the rebels, the Egyptian authorities secretly connived at the despatch of grain to them. On one occasion, when the Italians handed over some slave merchants they had captured to an Egyptian court-martial, the latter let them off with a month's imprisonment. More serious causes of complaint arose from the action of the Egyptian Government, which, instead of acting in concert with the Italian commander at Massowah, appears to have ignored him, and to have furnished arms to the Abyssinian General, Ras Alula, and carried on expeditions into the interior from Massowah on his own account.

The Turkish Chargé d'Affaires in Rome, having made verbal remonstrances to the Italian Government concerning General Gene's recent action at Massowah, has been informed in reply that the measures referred to did not affect the question of the Sultan's territorial sovereignty.

SERBIA AND BULGARIA.—General Horvath, late Minister at St. Petersburg, has arrived at Nisch and has been appointed commander-in-chief. He has asked that the retired officers who served with him in the war with Turkey in 1876 may be sent to the front. Military preparations continue. The Servians are actively fortifying their positions between Pirot and Nisch. The Bulgarians hold a strongly fortified position at Slavinye, to the north of Taaribrod, while their advanced posts are about five miles beyond Pirot on the road to Bela Palanka.

A Pirot telegram states the Servian conditions offered to Prince Alexander last week were:—"1. The armistice to continue till January 1 (13). 2. The maintenance of the advanced guards on the ground occupied on the 28th ult., the day when hostilities were suspended. 3. The bulk of the troops to remain at the point occupied on that day. 4. A mutual evacuation by Serbia and Bulgaria, if possible." These proposals were rejected by Prince Alexander, as not affording any satisfaction to the Bulgarians as the fruit of their victorious advance, and he proposed:—"1. The complete evacuation of Bulgaria by the Servians. 2. The maintenance of the Bulgarian troops at certain points to be indicated by a line of demarcation. 3. Immediately after the signature of the armistice delegates to be appointed to conduct negotiations for peace." The Servian Envoy then withdrew and returned to Pirot on Sunday renewing the original proposals. According to the Servian account the Bulgarians demand "the Servians to evacuate the Widin district, and the Bulgarians to evacuate Pirot; Serbia to pay an indemnity of £1,500,000, and Bulgaria to retain Pirot until the money is paid." It is stated that the Turkish Envoy has communicated to Belgrade the desire of the Porte that no agreement should be come to with its vassal State Bulgaria without its consent. The Servian Minister replied that the rights of the Porte should be observed, and called the Envoy's attention to the presence of Roumelian troops with the Bulgarian army. From Pesth it is reported that the Austrian Government desire the meeting of a Congress in Vienna, if the consent of the German Government can be obtained, to settle the Balkan question.

Count Khevenhüller, the Austrian representative at Belgrade, who bore the Austrian ultimatum to Prince Alexander, and who afterwards spent some time at Nisch conferring with the Servian authorities, arrived in Vienna on Thursday week, and the following day had an hour's audience of the Emperor and long conferences with Count Kalnoky and the other Ministers. On Saturday he attended a conference at the Foreign Office, at which both the Austrian and Hungarian Premiers were present. Count Khevenhüller left Vienna on his return to Belgrade on Sunday evening.

Prince Alexander on Monday received the Servian Major Milanovich, who communicated to him again the terms of armistice proposed on the 30th of November. The Prince announced that he would take forty-eight hours to consider his answer.

A Nisch telegram states that the reply of Prince Alexander, refusing the Servian counter-proposals, was received there on Tuesday night. The Prince begs King Milan to declare within twenty-four hours if he accepts the Bulgarian conditions previously proposed—namely, that the Servians should evacuate Bulgarian territory, after which the Bulgarians will evacuate Servian territory on receiving assurance of the conclusion of peace. Prince Alexander, it is announced from Constantinople, has telegraphed to the Porte that, knowing nothing of the proceedings of the Conference, and being, in any case, unable to take a decision without the National Assembly, he proposes to defer the settlement until February next.

BURMAH.—King Theebaw arrived at Rangoon on Saturday evening.

A proclamation has been issued at Mandalay by

General Prendergast notifying King Theebaw's deposition, the Ministers' acquiescence therein, and their engagements under Colonel Sladen in arranging State affairs until the will of the Empress of India has been declared. General Prendergast will continue the government, and he desires to carry it on with the aid of such officials as agree to remain loyal in their service to the British. Priests will be allowed to continue their religious duties, and all persons will be unmolested provided that they remain quiet and peaceable. Every effort will be made to repress crime, and all vagrants and dacoits will be sent before the civil officer. The revenue officials are directed to continue forwarding the revenue through the Woon to the civil officer. All officials are to seek orders from the Council of Ministers at Mandalay. Finally, the proclamation declares that any one injuring or ill-treating a British subject will be severely dealt with. The proclamation has been received by the Burmese with much satisfaction.

A committee under General White as president, has been inquiring as to the King's possessions and the money in the Treasury, and finds that much of the Royal property was carried off on the morning of the British occupation. All the King's Ministers have acquiesced in Theebaw's dethronement. They appear disposed to be loyal, and are actively assisting the English officials in disarming the native inhabitants. A telegraph detachment is repairing the line between Minhla and Mandalay. The work will probably take about twenty days.

The India Office has received from General Prendergast a telegram from Thayetmyo stating that the military situation continues unchanged, and that two moveable columns, composed of Mounted Infantry, one company British, and two Native Infantry, and two guns, are being sent out to clear the country for about twelve miles around the city. General Prendergast also states that, at the wish of the Ministers and of the Princes themselves, he has sent five of the Royal Princes to Rangoon, as their presence would be likely to have a disturbing effect upon the country. Their names are Prince Moung Pyen, Prince Moung Hypoo, Prince Moung Tait Moung and his wife, Prince Moung Sitnine, Prince Moung Bah and wife. The Archbishop is cordially supporting the British, and has issued a special proclamation to the priests and people to submit to their authority, and state that the Buddhist religion will be respected.

A return of the approximate cost, as nearly as can be ascertained, of the military expeditions to Souakim was issued on Thursday. The extra cost of the first expedition in 1884 was £352,352; the extra cost of the second expedition in 1885 was £2,127,762; and the cost of the Souakim-Berber railway, including pipe line and water supply, was £865,369; making a total of £3,345,483. This is the cost incurred over and above the normal charge for the maintenance of the troops concerned. There were incurred other charges as regards the contingent despatched by the Government of New South Wales, and nothing has been included in this statement on account of the expense of the ultimate conveyance from Egypt to England of the troops detained in Egypt and at Cyprus after removal from Souakim. The first expedition was composed of 246 officers, 14 warrant officers, 4,946 non-commissioned officers and men, and 611 horses. In the second expedition there were 576 officers, 53 warrant officers, 12,949 non-commissioned officers and men, and 1,811 horses.

IRELAND.

The *Daily Express* says that of the £300,000 required to endow the Irish Episcopate, about £130,000 has been raised already. The sees of Dublin, Derry, and Cork are now fully endowed with £2,500, £2,000, and £1,700 respectively. In five of the dioceses the endowment has been almost completed, and in the remaining four efforts still continue to be made to provide the necessary endowments.

The Barbavilla conspiracy-to-murder case, which was one of those referred to in the discussion about Lord Spencer's administration, is the subject of a correspondence between the Rev. John Curry, of Collinstown, county Westmeath, and the Lord-Lieutenant. On the 24th of July, immediately after the Chancellor of the Exchequer undertook, on behalf of the Government, that these cases would be investigated, Father Curry forwarded to Lord Carnarvon a memorial setting forth the facts on which he relied in proving the innocence of the prisoners. On the 2nd of November he received a reply through Sir W. Kaye, Assistant Under-Secretary, to the effect that with the utmost desire to exercise the prerogative of mercy Lord Carnarvon had investigated the matter and was unable to arrive at the conclusion that there had been a failure of justice and therefore the law must take its course. The reverend gentleman thereupon wrote again to the Lord-Lieutenant, reiterating his belief in the innocence of the prisoners.

A party of Moonlighters early on Monday morning entered the house of a farmer named Sullivan, of Doonee, Kerry, dragged him from his bed, forced him upon his knees, and made him swear that he would leave the farm immediately. They afterwards demanded money, which was given them, and they then left. Two of the party, named Cokley and Leary, having been apprehended, were yesterday committed for trial at the Cork Assizes. Another party attacked at about the same time the house of a farmer, also named Sullivan, at Ballinamane. A vigorous resistance was here offered and shots were exchanged, but no one appears to have been wounded. One of the party, named O'Brien, who was identified, has been committed for trial. A farmer named O'Brien, of Millig, has been attacked and robbed of £9.

A correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of an alleged form of intimidation peculiar to Ireland:—

"The poor unlettered, superstitious peasant enters the polling-booth determined to vote for the candidate he thinks most likely will look after his interests, improve his position, and promote generally the welfare of his country. He is shrewd and clever enough to form an opinion, and can make up his mind without difficulty. On entering, the presiding officer asks him

if he can read; he answers, "No." He is then asked for whom does he wish to vote. He looks up, and sees standing beside the ballot-box his parish priest, who is all-powerful, as he is taught to believe from his youth, to secure for him eternal happiness or misery. The priest has nominated a Parnellite who never was in the county before, and knows nothing of its wants, in opposition to a local benefactor, and gives the peasant such a look that he cannot fail to understand it. He hesitates a moment, and then names the priest's nominee."

The difficulties of executing legal process have been recently demonstrated in Tipperary; but one gentleman, who holds an official position in connection with an estate in Chancery, adopted a bold method to effect a seizure. At two o'clock on Saturday morning Mr. Hanly, receiver over the Dowling estate, accompanied by a friend, started on an outside car from Thurles to Cappaghwhite to levy distresses for rent on the property. He reached Cappaghwhite at six o'clock, roused the rent-warner, and the three proceeded to the lands. They first visited the farm of a man named Fitzgerald, and, finding no stock on the lands, lay in wait till daybreak, when they entered Fitzgerald's yard, forced the cowshed, seized the cows, and before the tenant was aroused the cattle were on their way to the pound. Mr. Hanly and his assistants then proceeded to the shop of Thomas Ryan, a publican and member of the National League, where they seized a large cask of whisky, which they rolled across the main street to the pound in the presence of a howling crowd. Meantime, a League meeting was summoned, and while the discussion was going on the three started for the farm of Timothy Ryan, where they made another seizure; but they were pursued and overtaken by a dozen of Ryan's friends, who rushed at the cattle, which, notwithstanding some very rough treatment at the hands of the three, they succeeded in hustling over the fences into the fields. Mr. Hanly then proceeded to visit the farm of another tenant, named McGrath, but found the stock had been removed. Several of the other tenants could be seen driving their stock over the hills. On reaching the town the effect of the vigorous measures of the morning was apparent, several of the tenants having come in to pay their rents.

In the mountainous district of Aragher, and in the same locality where the man Tobin was so brutally murdered a short time ago, another bailiff has been disgracefully treated and beaten, but fortunately escaped with his life. The bailiff was serving some writs on tenants who refused to pay their rents unless the reduction of 30 per cent. which they demanded was allowed them. As soon as he was seen crossing the foot of the Galtee mountains, which he thought would have concealed him, word was immediately sent round to the people. Horns were blown through the district, and the people gave chase to the bailiff, who ran away by the mountain as quickly as he could in the direction of Ballyduff, where there are police barracks. The bailiff, fearing that his pursuers would overtake him, threw away the writs into a ditch, and then, thinking that he could not be identified with writ-serving, he allowed them to overtake him. The crowd attacked him in a shameful manner, searched and beat him, the women being as bad as the men. He was divested of his clothes, and left in a state of perfect nudity, and allowed so make his way into Ballyduff in that state. The weather being very cold, the man suffered severely.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

It is stated that a Cabinet Council will be held on Monday at the First Lord of the Treasury's official residence, Downing-street.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Hardman, in respect of his long and valuable services as Chairman of the Surrey Sessions.

It is stated that Sir Massey Lopes and Sir Matthew White Ridley are to be raised to the Peerage, and that an Earldom is to be offered to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn.

The Conservatives of Hatfield and the neighbourhood on Tuesday accorded a very hearty welcome to Viscount Cranborne on his return home from his successful election contest at Darwen. Triumphant arches, appropriate mottoes, and an ample store of hunting were utilised for the decoration of the thoroughfare from the station through the town to Lord Salisbury's seat, and a bright day attracted a large concourse of enthusiastic politicians. The horses were unharnessed from the brougham sent to meet Lord Cranborne, and the task of drawing the carriage through the town and up the very steep turn to Hatfield was undertaken by a number of men employed at a local brewery and on the estate of the Marquis. His Lordship had quite a triumphal progress, and on arrival at the south front of the mansion was presented by Colonel Fellows with an address. Cheers were then given for the Marquis and the Marchioness of Salisbury, the latter of whom, with Lady Gwendolen Cecil, met the Viscount at the doors of the mansion, and refreshments were dispensed to the crowd. At six o'clock a torchlight procession escorted his Lordship through the illuminated streets of the town to a field where an immense bonfire was burning. The rejoicings were kept up till a late hour.

With respect to the Corn Laws, a correspondent, "H. B. F.," observes that Sir Robert Peel was a Conservative Minister, and never joined the Liberal party, and that several of his colleagues in the Cabinet that proposed the Free-trade measures were Conservatives to the end of their lives—(e.g., the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Lyndhurst, and Mr. Goulburn). Though the larger part of the Conservative party threw off their allegiance to their leader, they did so as Protectionists, not as Conservatives, and when the party was at last again consolidated under Lord Derby many of the Peelites joined him, though others became avowed Liberals.

"A Conservative" adds:—"Sir R. Peel, the Conservative Prime Minister, proposed the repeal of the Corn Laws in a Parliament in which the Liberals were in a minority of 105. But 112 Conservatives went with Sir R. Peel, and so turned the scale, giving him a majority of ninety-seven. At least the Conservatives may fairly claim that the repeal of

the Corn Laws could not have passed without them, and, therefore, that they share with the Liberals in having given the public cheap bread, and at the same time ruined agriculture."

The Duchess of Marlborough has addressed a letter to Mr. Satchell Hopkins, the President of the Birmingham Conservative Association, expressing her thanks to the artisans of the town for their kindness to her during her recent canvass on behalf of the candidature of Lord Randolph Churchill in the Central Division of Birmingham against Mr. Bright. She enclosed a donation towards the fund for the relief of the unemployed, of whom it is said there are no fewer than 30,000 in the town.

Speaking at a great meeting at Fakenham on Monday night on behalf of Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said that the Liberal party was now split into half a dozen antagonistic factions, without even the semblance of unity between them; and at this moment a united, far-sighted, and strong Government was of the utmost importance to the empire. The gravest questions in the East were ripening in peril every day. No European Government trusted Mr. Gladstone. The leading forces of Europe detested his notorious feebleness and his anarchising capriciousness. A resettlement of power in the East of Europe and in Asia was imminent. If Mr. Gladstone was in office that would be done irrespective of the interests and the rights of England, and we should be confronted by a great aggrandisement of Russia and of Austria, which would much impair the political strength and credit of England and most seriously injure British commerce. Lord Salisbury had by a timely and almost bloodless campaign secured for England the rich trade of Burmah and the most promising markets of the populous districts of South-Western China. This was worth more to the British people than Mr. Chamberlain's five-acre plots, which would only reduce the English agricultural labourer to the degrading servitude of the foreign peasant proprietors, or of the small freeholders in our own eastern counties. If Mr. Gladstone came in he would give up Burmah and its trade and the projected railway, just as he gave up Candahar, and Lord Beaconsfield's railway, and the trade of Central Asia. Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester proved that a united and strong Liberal Government was perfectly impossible. Already, before the elections were over, he threw down the gauntlet to the moderate Liberals, and even openly defied Mr. Gladstone himself. Lord Hartington recently referred to Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Leicester, and said the question of Disestablishment was not ripe for solution, and probably would not be ripe for many years to come. Upon all points Lord Hartington emphatically contradicted and opposed Mr. Chamberlain. He had given the friends of the Constitution and Church and State a valuable warning which they would not be slow to take. What chance, he asked again, was there of this incompatible and divided Liberal party giving the nation what it most needed, a strong and united Government?

Lord HARTINGTON addressed a meeting held on Saturday at Matlock in support of the candidature of his brother, Lord Edward Cavendish, for the Western Division of Derbyshire. He said there was nothing in the attitude of the Conservative party which entitled them to the support of any Liberal or of the country. Their attitude to the Irish party led by Mr. Parnell was sufficient to forfeit the confidence of the country. It was all very well for the Conservative party to say, as he believed they did say, that they did not seek and that they had not courted the alliance of Mr. Parnell and the Irish party; but if they had not courted his support they had accepted it, and they had been content to accept it on Mr. Parnell's own terms. Neither he nor Lord Edward Cavendish had endeavoured to enlist support by making any promises which they did not think could be fulfilled. They had not concealed their opinions that proposals had been made for which the opinion of the country was not ripe. He did not feel the faith that some did in the power of the State to attempt to regulate the relations between class and class. He regretted that during the last few days some disappointment had been expressed that the Liberal party had not been led to the struggle on a more advanced policy. It was unfortunate that at a moment which might be the crisis of the conflict any doubt should now be expressed by any member of the party as to the wisdom of the policy which had been accepted by the party as a whole, and laid down by the acknowledged chief of the whole Liberal party. Although it would be impossible to forecast the results of the present elections, there was one thing that was already abundantly clear, and that was that the Conservative party had met with complete and signal reverses.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT addressed a meeting, held on Monday night at Lowestoft, in support of the Liberal candidature of Sir Saville Crossley for the Northern Division of Suffolk. He said that in the direct contest between Lord Salisbury and Mr. Gladstone he ventured to tell them that the Liberal majority would be not less than ninety votes. If they took into account that twenty-five of the Tory seats were due to the co-operation of Mr. Parnell, then he had no hesitation in saying that the Liberal majority of 1885, so far as Great Britain was concerned, was equal to, and even greater than, that of 1880. Yet some people asserted that there was a Tory reaction! The Tories had now taken to sneering at and disparaging the counties as not representing the intelligence of the country, which was probably claimed for the comparatively few gentlemen who used to select county members. As a Churchman he regretted the suicidal and fatal course which the clergy had taken as a body in expressing a violent and bitter opposition to the Liberal party, who were and always would be in an immense majority in this country. For many divisions of the country the aristocratic families who formerly ruled had found their influence diminished and their candidates defeated. A general view of the present elections showed that Liberalism had not diminished in this country, but had, on the contrary, greatly increased; Toryism having so dwindled almost everywhere that it could only keep itself up even to its former low level by the contributions it got from the Parnellite camp. For their continuance in office the Tories must rely on their intimate alliance with their Parnellite supporters, who openly avowed that their object was the dismemberment of the empire. Was the country

likely to permit this flagrant act of political immorality; this seeking of office and place at such a price; this reckless and unscrupulous disregard of all the professions they had ever made, and of all the principles to which they had ever pretended? But should the Liberals be in a hurry to turn the Tories out? His own desire would be to let them stew for a few months in their own Parnellite juice—and then, when they stank in the nostrils of the country, let it fling them discredited and disgraced to the constituencies and to the nation, which would pronounce its final judgment upon them.

Mr. Parnell has been interviewed by the Dublin correspondent of the *Boston Herald*, who asked his opinion as to the result of the elections. Mr. Parnell says the polls secured by the National candidates almost exceed their anticipations. The contests forced upon the Nationalists in Ireland cost £15,000; but they show the overwhelming preponderance of the Nationalist party, and the utter insignificance of the minority, to the defence of whose unjust privileges the forces of the empire have so long been directed. The next Parliament cannot last long. The policy of the Irish party must be guided by circumstances. The Irish question will be the great question, unless foreign complications arise. Mr. Parnell does not believe in the possibility of a coalition Government, seeing no converging lines between any considerable sections of the two English parties; but if even such a combination were possible, coalition Ministries in England have always been short-lived. He expects the settlement of the Irish question to come from the Liberals; adding—"assuming they will be about equal to Tories and Nationalists combined—it would be in our power on their accepting our terms to give them at once a majority of 170 votes, which would amply suffice to enable them to deal with the Irish question and every other question; whereas the Conservatives, even with our aid, cannot get more than a bare majority, and would be always hampered by the action of their eighteen or nineteen followers from Ireland."

The junior member for Northampton has announced his intention to introduce a Land Bill which was not likely to be brought forward by anybody else. He proposes in his Bill to impose by law upon every landowner the duty of cultivating his land to the best of its reasonable ability; that any man who possesses land capable of cultivation with profit, and who fails to so cultivate it, or who does not utilise it for any purpose of public or reasonable private enjoyment, shall be held guilty of misdemeanour. When they found land which admitted of profitable cultivation thrown out of cultivation, either for the purpose of game or luxury, this shall be made a misdemeanour. About 32,000,000 acres of land in the United Kingdom was not cultivated, and how much of this could be cultivated with profit experiment alone could show. He proposes that the punishment to be imposed upon conviction for the misdemeanour he would create shall be empowering the State to take the land from its owner at the ordinary rate of value of land in the district, and calculated upon the income produced by the particular land acquired during seven or fourteen years preceding the time of sale. Game rents shall not be deemed income, but only actual produce. If that amounted to anything, he shall propose that it shall be paid to the landowner in bonds of the State bearing the ordinary interest of the Consolidated Stock, and he shall further propose to extend payment over a period of thirty or more years. He would pay the amount by letting the land so acquired to tenant cultivators, who would tender for it in small quantities and be entitled to hold it for terms lengthened according to the improvement they effected in it.

Sir CHARLES DILKE, M.P., speaking on Wednesday night at a dinner at the Chelsea Club, said that he had that morning seen in one of the ordinary sources of political information that it was probable that the advanced Liberal section of the House of Commons were likely to be earnestly desirous of turning out the Government. The writer was one who perhaps had less opportunity of knowing the views of that section of the Liberal party than he himself had, and he was in a position to say that he very much doubted whether the writer was in the least authorised to speak in the way he did. This was a time at which politics were more dissociated from party than at any previous period within his memory, and more than ever before would politicians be able to consider the interests of the country before those of party. He believed that the advanced Liberals of the country, of whom he was one, had always tried to put considerations of principle before those of party or persons; he, for one, had certainly always tried to do so. He could not see at that moment why they should not be able very heartily to support any persons who might happen to be charged with the government of the country in carrying measures on the main points of which they seemed to be very heartily agreed. In the coming Parliament there were questions of the very first importance which would be discussed with a freedom from party ties which had hardly ever before been exhibited. That was not only the case with the question of local government, but as far as he could discern with most of those questions that had been brought prominently forward at the elections. There was a very general agreement as to the necessity for further reform in Parliamentary procedure, whichever party might be in office. In the comparatively speaking equal balance which existed between the two great parties of the State, the considerations he had put before them were likely, in his opinion, to lead to a preference of principle over individuals. This would lead to many men in all sections of both parties supporting measures quite irrespective of the party from which they might proceed.

The capable citizens of the Buckrook Division, says the *Yorkshire Post*, have risen quite freely to the three acres and a cow which the Radical agitators have drawn over their noses. Witness the following conversation between a gentleman of large landed property in the division, who was chatting with his humble friends and dependents while collecting his cottage rents. "My son is going to be married," said an old woman. "Oh, indeed!" was the answer. "Then is he going to live with you?" "Yes, for the present, but he looks to better himself very soon. He is expecting to get three acres and a cow as soon as Mr. Cousins is returned!" Whether it was Mr. Cousins himself who told the flattering tale, or whether it was the invention of one of his active

agents, does not appear. All that is certain is that Mr. Cousins's defeat has marred at least one matrimonial project in the division he has been canvassing.

THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH.

When the leaders of the Radical party perceived that they had made a mistake in speaking openly of their designs upon the Church of England, they endeavoured to arrest the rising agitation by proclaiming that the worst thing the Church could do was to identify her interests with those of a political party. Trying to make out that the Conservatives were getting up a party cry for their own base purposes, they warned the Church in the most grave and menacing tones of the danger of connecting herself with such allies. But they were doomed to discover ere long that in the adoption of this language they had made a second mistake as great as the first; and that the loud and general protest that was raised against the Radical menace, as soon as it became understood, was confined to no one party. The protest was all but universal, and was joined in by thousands who did not wish on any other ground to see the Conservatives in office. These may have had the benefit of it—that was inevitable; but the conduct of the Liberal Churchmen who caused Mr. Gladstone so much anguish was not dictated by any wish to benefit that gentleman's opponents. The Radical party was no doubt perplexed for the moment by this demonstration of public feeling, which took them completely by surprise. But no sooner do their spirits revive under the influence of the county election returns, no sooner do they see that one part of their programme has "fetched" the rural electors for whom it was specially framed, than we find them standing forth to make the existence of the Church the purely party question which at present it is not. Lord Hartington had much to say to that effect on Saturday. Mr. Chamberlain had been heard on the subject already. To "go the whole hog" is the lesson he has learnt from the election returns; and it is clearly the opinion of that gentleman and his friends that, if they can involve the fortunes of the Establishment with the fortunes of the Conservative party, they will bring both of them to the ground together. Disestablishment, meaning Disendowment also, of course, has now been formally enrolled among the articles of the Radical creed. Perhaps they will drop it again later on. If they do not, they will discover that their third mistake has been the greatest of all.

Even before these present agitations began, the Church of England was stronger than she was twenty years ago, and stronger twenty years ago than she had been twenty years before. But let us take even the last five years, and consider how much her position has been affected by the underground or open attack of the Liberationists. Do men talk of the connection between Church and State more lightly now than they did when the policy of Disestablishment had not yet been openly sanctioned by the Radical leaders? Do we not everywhere hear the question discussed not only with fuller appreciation of the enormous difficulties involved in it, but with more cordial recognition of the services which the Church has rendered to the people and of the wonderful progress in all good things which she herself has made during the past quarter of a century? The truth is that, while the Radicals believed she was tottering to her fall and needed only a vigorous push to send her crashing down among the sects, she was recovering her vigour every day by processes analogous to those which clothe the limbs of the December oak with the luxuriance of June. Mr. Chamberlain and his friends did not understand this. Many years ago they mistook winter for death, and have refused to deceive themselves ever since. The result has been that as soon as they began operations they discovered that while there are some which can only stand as long as they are not attacked, there are others that require to be attacked to show how firmly they stand.

This, then, is one reason for believing that, if the Radicals try to draw a hard-and-fast line between Radicalism and Disestablishment on one side and Conservatism and the Establishment on the other, they will find themselves disappointed. The Church may be beaten into greater solidity by the Radical sledge-hammer: not in this generation will it be shattered by such attacks. What has been the real effect so far? In the first place we may note that the effect has been to make Gallo almost as much in earnest as Paul. Thousands of Englishmen who had languidly accepted the Church or England as a branch of the national Constitution, and as a religious system that did perhaps as much good as any other, were stirred by the violence of its opponents to look more closely into the matter; with the result, we undertake to say, that nine-tenths of them have formed a broader, truer, firmer conception of the value of the Church than they had ever entertained before. Drawn to do so by the clamour of its enemies, and of those who, without having much sentiment in the matter, simply want to get hold of its property, thousands of Englishmen have looked to see what the Church was, what the Church is, and how it compares to-day with other religious institutions. Their attention has been forcibly attracted to the work of the Church in our large towns; to the progress she has made in purifying her own communion and in evangelising the masses of the people; to her munificent expenditure on churches, schools, and all good works appertaining to her spiritual mission. They see that there is more of spiritual life amongst Churchmen to-day, and more of the eagerness of help and charity, than is to be found in any other religious community, perhaps. Most certainly this is true: that in our times, when most of the Nonconformist Churches are exchanging their old religious fervour for political animosities, there is no Protestant community in the three kingdoms that is more full of spiritual life or more active in good works. Now of all this, we say, many thousands of us had but very indistinct perceptions before the fierce blaze of Jacobin animosity beat upon the Church. They called attention to it: with the result that great numbers of men and women who were scarcely conscious of any particular regard for the Church, and only dimly acquainted with the immense change for the better which has marked the last thirty years of her existence, are well aware of it now.

By so much, then, has the Church been strengthened. Zeal has been kindled within, many defenders

have been drawn to her from without, and we may be sure that the stir of reformation and improvement which has been going on so long will not diminish. Our belief is that the Church of England has never been so worthy or so strong since the Reformation as it is now. Yet more strong and more worthy we may well hope it may become, by and through the ignoble attacks of Mr. Chamberlain; and very confident we are that, if he does not take warning by the fate of M. Ferry in this particular, M. Ferry's fate will be his.—*St. James's Gazette*.

THE SULTAN'S ART TREASURY.

The Old Seraglio at Constantinople, the Sultan's art treasury, has, by means of special diplomatic intercession and an irade by the Sovereign himself, been explored by Mr. J. C. Robinson, who describes the first fruits of his research in a long letter published in the *Times*. This treasury, he says, is in reality an interesting accumulation of things rare and costly, fitted above all to captivate and impress the touring sightseer of the western world, if ever it were to be made accessible to him; interspersed, moreover, with splendid Oriental things of strange and novel types, demanding close scrutiny and careful note from the art specialist.

"In the first room the most conspicuous, though by no means the most interesting, thing is a great throne or divan of beaten gold, occupying the entire centre of the room, set with pearls, rubies, and emeralds, thousands on thousands in number, covering the entire surface in a geometrical mosaic pattern. This specimen of barbaric magnificence was a spoil of war taken from one of the Shahs of Persia. Infinitely more interesting and beautiful, however, is another canopied throne or divan, placed in the upper storey of the same room. This is a genuine and most interesting work of old Turkish art, doubtless made some time during the second half of the sixteenth century. In shape not unlike one of the tall mosque pulpits, this throne is a raised square seat, on which the Sultan sat cross-legged. At each angle rises a square vertical shaft, supporting a dome-shaped canopy, with a minaret or pinnacle surmounted by a rich gold and jewelled finial. The back is panelled or closed in, as if by a cloth of estate, and there is a footstool in front for aid in ascending the high raised seat. The entire height of the throne is 9ft. or 10ft.; the materials precious woods—ebony, sandal-wood, &c.—encrusted or inlaid with tortoiseshell, mother-of-pearl, silver, and gold. The entire piece is decorated inside and out with a branching floriated design in mother-of-pearl marqueterie, in the style of the fine early Persian painted tiles, wonderfully intricate and in admirable taste; and the centre of each of the principal leaves and flowers is set with splendid cabochon gems, fine balas rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, &c. Pendant from the roof of the canopy, and occupying a position which would be directly over the Sultan when seated on the throne, is a golden cord, on which is hung a large heart-shaped ornament of gold, chased and perforated with floriated work, and beneath it again a huge uncut emerald of fine colour, but of irregular triangular shape, nearly four inches in diameter and an inch and a half thick."

Richly decorated arms and armour form a conspicuous feature of the contents of all the three rooms.

"The most notable work in this class in the first apartment is a splendid suit of mixed chain and plate mail, wonderfully damascened and jewelled, worn by Sultan Murad IV. in 1638, at the taking of Bagdad. Near to it is a scimiter, probably part of the booty of the same monarch. Both the hilt and the greater portion of the broad scabbard of this weapon are encrusted with large table diamonds forming chequer-work, all the square stones being regularly and symmetrically cut and of exactly the same size—upwards of half an inch across. This chequer-work of table diamonds seems to have been a favourite motive of old Turkish jewellery, for there is another sumptuous work of art in the same room similarly adorned. This is a massive cylindrical tankard in solid gold. The handle, cover, and a raised band round the centre of the drum or body of this piece are admirably chiselled with floriated and cartouche ornamentation. Judging from the style of decoration shown in these details, this tankard would seem to be of German, or more probably Hungarian, work of the second half of the sixteenth century. As in the sword previously described, a chequer-work of flat table diamonds covers the entire cylindrical body of the tankard, which is some 9in. high and about 6in. in diameter. The stones, although of rather smaller size than those of the sword, are also exactly square and of equal dimensions. There can, I think, be little doubt that this incrustation of diamonds was a Turkish embellishment superadded on the original work. From rough calculation, I imagine there must be upwards of 2,000 diamonds on this piece alone."

The backs of the wall-cases are hung with splendid velvet saddle-cloths, embroidered and set with jewels, several of them being literally stiff with gems; and there are splendid enamelled jewel-hilted daggers, sabres, scimiters, maces, battle-axes, &c., by the score. Mr. Robinson confesses, however, that a great proportion of the things in the glazed cases are of the commonest and most trivial kind; side by side, indeed, with splendid objects of Oriental curiosity, of fabulous intrinsic value, may be seen modern French and Viennese clocks, gaudy modern china vases with hideous metal mounts, musical-boxes, Geneva enamelled watches, cases of duelling-pistols and revolvers, knives, forks, and silver spoons, inlaid toothpick, cigar, and card cases, and endless other bric-a-brac of the last and present centuries. The only class of art workmanship in which the Sultan's Treasury is deficient seems to be old European bijouterie, which is conspicuous by its absence. Mr. Robinson supposes that influential pashas and ladies were more appreciative than Sultans. Probably Court favourites begged or borrowed the gold enamelled snuff-boxes, Sevres and Dresden services, and ornate-mounted furniture and candelabra, which he is persuaded must have been presented to the Selims and Amuraths by their princely Christian allies. Among a splendid series of large crystal, jade, and onyx vases, bottles, bowls, &c., mostly of Persian and Indian work, inlaid with gold and set with innumerable rubies, sap-

phires, emeralds, &c., are the only specimens of mediæval Western European origin which Mr. Robinson thought worth noticing in the collection.

The principal attraction of the second apartment is a collection of the costumes or State robes of all the Sultans of Turkey from Mahommed II. (1453) down to Sultan Mahmoud, who died in 1839. As to these, Mr. Robinson says:—

"How far and in what measure these costumes are genuine is an interesting question not easy to be determined. That they are really one and all what they pretend to be—i.e., the veritable garments worn by the respective Sultans—is not for a moment to be credited. I have no doubt, indeed, that the show as a complete series has come into existence in comparatively recent times. On the other hand, I think that several of the costumes, even of the Sultans of the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries, may really be in part, if not wholly, authentic. Others, again, seem to have been made up partly with genuine articles of regal costume and partly completed with modern or semi-modern materials. All the turbans are enriched with splendid jewelled plume ornaments or aigrettes, and each figure has a magnificent dagger inserted in the waistband. Every one of these splendid weapons is a masterpiece of art, and in these there is evidently considerable difference in age and origin. Some of them seem to be of Persian and Indian work. One splendid example has a hilt of chiselled steel, in perforated work, enriched with gold inlay worthy of Cellini himself. The hilt of another is entirely formed by a huge single emerald. Other such hilts and scabbards are studded over with exquisite enamelled work, cabochon rubies, sapphires, emeralds, and table diamonds. In these details, as in the jewelled turban plumes, the profusion of splendid gems is absolutely bewildering. In one of the aigrettes I especially noticed, in the rosette at the base of the plume, three magnificent stones, two emeralds and a balas or spinel ruby, each of which cannot be less than 1½ in. across. Perhaps, after all, the most noteworthy thing about these costumes is the splendid assortment of fine ancient textile materials which they exhibit. All the caftans, or outer robes, are of magnificent figured brocades, the pattern of each a masterpiece of Oriental design, wrought out in fine silk, gold, and silver, of texture rich and thick enough to almost stand on end by itself. The under-garments, again, are nearly all of figured silks of the most exquisite and varied patterns."

One of the kiosks contains the Sultan's ancient library; and here, Mr. Robinson remarks, there remains a yet somewhat unsolved mystery. Have these books, some 2,000 or 3,000 in number, all in manuscript, been critically examined by competent authorities? Mr. Robinson could get no certain information on this point.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. R. T. Bates, to be East London Missionary.
Rev. S. Blackett, Curate of Uxbridge, to Vicarage of Northwood, Middlesex. Patron, Lord Ebury and other Trustees.
Rev. A. H. L. Bolton, to Rectory of Yatton Reynell, Wilts.
Rev. J. E. Chard, to Rectory of Hales Heath, Wilt.
Rev. F. W. Clarke, to be East London Missionary.
Rev. A. Clerk, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Paul's, Bath.
Rev. C. H. Cotes, to be Chaplain to the Regent.
Rev. J. S. Cotton, to be Rector of Dalbury, Derbyshire, to be Chaplain to Sir Servan, Bunting. Patron, the Church Committee.
Rev. C. G. Dalton, to be Perpetual Curate of Wincanton.
Rev. W. G. Davies, Vicar of Llanvillidr, and to be Perpetual Curate of Kenema, Connaught. Monmouthshire, by dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Rev. I. P. Rice.
Rev. R. Dutton, to be Preacher and Assistant at St. James's, Piccadilly.
Rev. E. H. Dykes, to Vicarage of St. James's, Burrow-in-Furness. Patron, the Trustees.
Rev. W. Edwards, Rector of Llanberis, to Vicarage of Bangor. Patron, the Bishop of Bangor.
Rev. A. R. Fausset, Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, York, to be Canon of York Minster.
Rev. C. E. Fisher, to be Rural Dean of Hill, No. II.
Rev. F. Goodall, to be Chaplain of the Bristol Royal Infirmary.
Rev. J. A. Graves, Vicar of Melton, to Vicarage of Billingham, Lincolnshire. Patron, Earl Fortescue.
Rev. E. J. Greenhough, to Vicarage of Hildesley.
Rev. W. B. Gurney, Curate of Whimpey, to Rectory of Poughill, Devon.
Rev. W. Gurney, to Vicarage of Brompton Rectory.
Rev. W. H. Hall, Curate of Hoxan, to Vicarage of Pnogy.
Rev. W. H. Hignmore, to be Chaplain and Naval Instructor to the *Vulgar*.
Rev. W. Holderness, to be Licensed Preacher in the Diocese of Carlisle.
Rev. H. Lomas, to Rectory of Zet Monachorum. Patron, the Rev. R. Rigg.
Rev. J. McKaye, to Rectory of Cricklade St. Mary.
Rev. D. S. McLean, to Rectory of Haverhill, Middlesex.
Rev. C. V. Merriman, to Rectory of St. Mary's, Bournemouth.
Rev. W. H. P. Richards, Rural Dean and Vicar of St. Andrew, Middlesex, to be Perpetual Curate of Bromwood in St. Paul's, Cathedral.
Rev. C. Blissett, to be Perpetual Curate of Otford.
Rev. T. Robinson, Rector of Hinderley, Suffolk, to Rectory of Bretenham-with-Rushford and Shadwell, Norfolk.
Rev. Sir R. Jacob Buxton, Bart.
Rev. J. W. Thornton, Rector of Holworthy, and Rectory of Houlcombe, by dispensation. Patron, the Crown.
Rev. G. Thorpe, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Walsingham.
Rev. C. J. Todd, to be Chaplain to the *Bellevue*.
Rev. J. Ubink, to Vicarage of Christ Church, Cockermouth, and Chaplain of Cockermouth Union. Patron, the Trustees.
Rev. W. T. P. Winter, Curate of Tormohun, to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Barstaple. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—Rev. William Camboorne Payne, M.A., to Stratton-on-the-Fosse.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Revs. Gerard Hanley Ball, B.A., to Bovey Tracey; Henry William Haden, to Steepleham-with-Chivelstone and Sherford.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—Revs. J. J. Morgan, to Much Wenlock; J. Tanner, to Meole Brace.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF LANCASTER.—Revs. Robert Hall Bayne, M.A., Hon. Canon of Worcester Cathedral, to Tintern; William Lloyd, to Gelligaer; Revs. Morris, to Colly; John Price, to Portkerry.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE.—Revs. Edward Adair Woodroffe Peacock, M.A., to Long Benton; Richard Everett Thomas, M.A., to St. Jude, in the Parish of Christ Church, Newcastle.

LICENCES TO CURACIES BY THE BISHOP OF ST. ALBAN'S.—Revs. Edward Atherton Causton, M.A., to Shephall; Joseph Cornelius Hill, to St. Peter's, Colchester; Arthur Baynes Merriman Ley, M.A., to St. Michael's, St. Albans.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF SALISBURY.—Rev. George Howell Jones, to Hook and Toller Whelme.

OBITUARY.

Nov. 3, at Shettleswood, Montpelier, Jamaica, of fever, the Rev. Francis Gore Higgin Ferns, Curate-in-Charge of St. Mary's, Montpelier.
Nov. 6, at Linton Vicarage, Maidstone, the Rev. T. G. Carter, Vicar of Linton, and Hon. Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, aged 62.
Nov. 30, at the Vicarage, Pinner, the Rev. W. H. Pincock, LL.D., aged 72.
Dec. 1, at Emmanuel Vicarage, the Rev. William English, M.A., Vicar of Emmanuel, Canterbury.
Dec. 3, at Haseenford, Cornwall, the Rev. John Turner Fisher, Vicar of Haseenford, aged 63.
Dec. 6, at 43, Cambridge-gardens, Hastings, the Rev. Augustus Anthony Aylward, for thirty-four years Rector of Brede, Sussex, aged 70.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

With the consent of the Bishop of Ripon, who has accepted the office of President for the ensuing year, the days for the meeting of the Church Congress for 1886 are fixed for October 5, 6, 7, and 8, at Wakefield. An influential committee is being formed to carry out details, and provide needful accommodation for the large numbers who may be expected. Already a guarantee fund has been started to meet any necessary expenses, and ten gentlemen have put down their names for a hundred pounds each, which may be considered of good promise for the twenty-sixth Congress.

The Bishop of Chichester has written as follows to the Secretary of the Incorporated Free and Open Church Association:—

"Palace, Chichester, December 7.

"Dear Mr. Vernon,—I think the result of the county poll ought to teach a lesson—a lesson I tried to press on our Conference—that the agricultural labourer resents, and justly, his virtual degradation in the church which is his own. Village churches are more exclusive than most of our parish town churches; the poor are thrust into corners. So we have said and preached, but the dull weight of inveterate abuse always prevails. I suppose when it is too late we shall learn and feel the truth. It is a great distress to a Bishop to feel himself so utterly helpless in this vital matter. I send a donation (£5), and wish it were more."

"Very truly yours,

"R. CICESTR."

At a meeting of the clergy, held at Bury St. Edmunds on Wednesday, to consider a proposal for a bishopric for Suffolk, Archdeacon Chapman said the late Bishop of Ely was decidedly opposed to the movement now on foot for making a separate bishopric for Suffolk without full consideration of the circumstances so as to make a settlement for the whole of the Eastern counties, as he objected to patchwork legislation. Other clergymen strongly favoured a division of the present large diocese of Ely, and some expressed the opinion that a sufficient endowment could be raised for the income of a Bishop of Suffolk with help from the present incomes of the Bishops of Ely and Norwich on the separation of parts of their dioceses. Resolutions were passed recognising the necessity for some increase of the episcopate in Suffolk and Norfolk, and a committee of clergy and laity was appointed to go into the matter.

The Rector of Coppenhall (Crewe) having been asked to contradict a statement that he had alluded to the notice-board in his church the following:—"Of thy mercy pray for the repose of the soul of the Rev. J. B. Wheeler," one of his predecessors, has written to a correspondent as follows:—"Dear Sir,—The statement to which you refer was substantially correct. I boldly teach the duty of praying for the departed, and publicly ask for the sufferings of the faithful on their behalf. I utterly deny that my practice is 'Roman,' unless, indeed, we are prepared to make the Roman Catholics a present of the fathers of the undivided Church. The Church of England has suffered many things through the mutilation or suppression of truth; but she can never receive 'damage' by the preaching of the whole counsel of God.—I am, dear Sir, yours very truly in the faith of Him who is Lord both of the dead and living, WILLIAM CRAWLEY REID, Coppenhall Rectory, Crewe."

"F. H. R." writes to a contemporary:—

"It is to be hoped that no Churchman will lose sight of Mr. Chamberlain's very significant declaration at Leicester on the 2nd inst.—that Disestablishment is likely to occupy 'a very prominent position' in the next election, which, he thinks, 'will follow speedily upon this.' But for Mr. Chamberlain and the agricultural labourers Mr. Gladstone would have suffered a very humiliating and bitter defeat, and it is not in human nature that this should not have its effect upon his mind. He finds himself with a majority just sufficient to stimulate him to fresh exertion, and the events of the past two weeks must have brought 'the dim and distant future' almost within 'measurable distance.' The Liberator's will once more become the 'backbone of the Liberal party,' and will then claim their reward. Churchmen have already shown what they can do, and their success in many places affords every encouragement for the future. But no time is to be lost. The Church Defence Association needs greatly strengthening with money and men."

A conference on funeral reform was held on Thursday morning in Beverley, the Rev. G. C. Fisher, vicar of St. Mary's, in the chair. Alderman Foster, ex-Mayor of Beverley, proposed, and the vicar of Hull seconded, a proposition to the effect that it was desirable to cheapen and simplify funeral ceremonies. The motion was supported by Archdeacon Clement, and carried unanimously. Models of a perishable coffin and of a wheeled bier were exhibited, and designs of mourning cards, mural monuments, and memorial stones. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by the Rev. F. Lawrence, seconded by the Rev. Canon Newton.

The Royal Maternity Charity, established 1757, for delivering poor married women at their own habitations—patron, Her Majesty the Queen—31, Finsbury-square, London, appeal for contributions to their Samaritan Fund, for physical comforts and clothing for their 3,500 patients, many of whom are found by the midwives and visiting ladies in the greatest possible distress, without common necessities for themselves, or the slightest provision for the newly-born infant in their hour of trial and suffering.

During Saturday night great havoc was committed in the Harecross Churchyard, which is close to Powderham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Devon. Several monuments had been thrown down and more or less shattered, and others displaced. Those bearing crosses were especially mutilated. Evidently much force and more than one person must have been engaged in the work.

The Duke of Cambridge has promised to preside, and other members of the Royal Family have signified their intention of being present, at a meeting of the parishioners of Kew, "to give effect to the wishes of the inhabitants generally that an affectionate offering be made to the memory of the late vicar."

The splendid church of St. Patrick, Patrington, Yorkshire, was reopened on the 19th ult., when sermons were preached by the Rev. H. W. Kemp and Canon Mitchell. It is a large cruciform structure of the reign of Richard II., with a central tower lantern and spire; and an apsidal lady-chapel east of the south transept. For some years past the church had fallen into a deplorable condition; but the late rector (the Rev. F. Sheppard) took the chancel in hand and put it in thorough repair. Shortly after his death the spire was injured by lightning, and the necessity of taking immediate steps has led to some further restorations and repairs, which have been carried out under the supervision of the diocesan surveyor, Mr. F. S. Brodric.

At St. Mary's, Preston Candover, near Basingstoke, an east window, by Messrs. Hatton, Butler, and Bayne, has been given by a relative in memory of the late Mrs. Palaric, of South Hall. Five smaller lights have also been contributed by the Fitzgerald family. There have been many other special gifts, including reredos, pulpit, altar-cloth and linen, silver flagon, chancel and other lights, service books, &c. Not including these gifts, the total cost of the new church will be about £3,700, and it is hoped that in the spring, when a lych gate will be erected, the building fund will be nearly out of debt. A very interesting service in connection with the above window was held on Wednesday week.

An important meeting of the Scripture Readers' Society for Ireland was recently held in the Clarence Hall, Belfast, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor. Preparatory sermons had been preached by His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and the Rev. Dr. Neligan, both of whom supported the Bishop of Down in presiding over the meeting. The Archbishop made a touching reference to the decease of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the President of the society, and characterised him as "its fast and true friend." The object of the society, he said, was so simple that it needed no elaborate explanations on his part, and the fact that there was a branch of it in Belfast under the patronage of so many of the clergy and laity of the town, seemed to render it unnecessary for him to explain things which they might be safely presumed already to know. Its simple work was to send forth men who were full of the love of God burning in their hearts; to send them among the people with the word of God in their hands, ready, if necessary, to enforce the truths contained in it upon those who were willing to receive their message, and in every way to make the people of Ireland love and prize the Holy Book. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Dr. Neligan, who gave several illustrations from his personal experience of the good which the Scripture Readers were able to accomplish; the Ven. Archdeacon of Down, the Rev. Dr. Hannay, Mr. E. L. Hamilton, and the Rev. John Spence. Great regret was expressed at the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, Captain James Kearney White, who was detained in Dublin by the pressure of important office duties. The meeting was closed by the Benediction being pronounced.

The Rev. William Henry Pincock, D.C.L., LL.D., vicar of Pinner, Watford, died on Wednesday week at the Pinner Vicarage, in his 73rd year. The deceased, who was born in 1813, was educated at Cambridge University, and was first class in the Law Tripos in 1837. He was curate and *lecturae tenens* of Somersham and Colne for two successive Cambridge Regius Professorships of Divinity, 1843-70; Chaplain at Chantilly, 1870-76; curate in charge of All Saints', Dalton, 1876-80; and from the latter year vicar of Pinner. He was an LL.D. of Cambridge, and an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford. Dr. Pincock was a voluminous writer, and his works chiefly related to ecclesiastical law and usages. Among the more important of these works were the following:—*The Laws and Customs of the Church and the Clergy*, in five volumes; *The Ordinaments of the Church*, with the *Laws and Customs*; *The Ecclesiastical Vestments, with the Laws and Customs*; *The Laws and Customs affecting Curates, Rectors, and Vicars*; *The Laws and Customs affecting the Conduct, Order, and Ritual of Public Worship*; *Analysis of Scripture History*; *Analysis of New Testament History and Criticism*; *Analysis of History of the Reformation and the Early English Church*; *Annotations, Critical and Eccelesiastical, on the Greek Text of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans*; *History of England, Greece, and Rome*; a Latin Grammar on Olshausen's method; *Iconology*; *Analysis of Ecclesiastical History*; and *The Law of the Rubric and Transitional Period of the Church of England*. Deceased was also the editor of *Pincock's Catechisms of the Arts and Sciences*.

A Windsor correspondent says that he is authorised by Dr. Fairbank, the medical adviser of Princess Christian, to state that the indisposition of her Royal Highness is not at all of a serious character, and that the Princess is simply staying indoors as a precautionary measure.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught visited the Royal Tapestry and Stained Glass Works at Old Windsor on Thursday, and inspected a window which is being executed for Bagshot Church, in memory of the late Duke of Albany.

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At the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL COURT, holden at the CANNON STREET HOTEL, E.C., THIS DAY, ROBERT FIELD, Esq., J.P., V.P., in the Chair, the following children were elected into the Schools:—

GIRLS.			
	Votes.		Votes.
Fluder, Frances E.	1,135	Stirling, Maud J. I.	1,030
Merry, Grace E.	1,113	Cook, Margaretta A.	1,033
Thompson, M. B. W.	1,093	Phillips, Edith Mary.	1,003
Henschman, Agnes	1,033	Robinson, Lucy K.	981

Memman, Agnes	2,388	Robinson, Lucy A.	501
BOYS.			
Cross, Chas. G.	663	Edwards, Walter P.	509
Parsey, Alfred F.	657	Hussey, Percival	557
Dare, Fredk. A.	650	Hussey, Reginald	557
Cameron, Algernon J.	642	Deane, Stanley H.	551
Edwards, Arthur E. E.	635	Taylor, Oxley	545
Vaughan, W. St. B.	611	Thomas, Gervony	529

Thanks were voted to the Scrutineers and Chairman.

R. H. EVANS, Secretary.

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TOTAL FUNDS	£3,272,576
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME	£334,688
TOTAL AMOUNT OF CLAIMS UPON DEATH	£2,524,560
AMOUNT OF PROFITS DIVIDED AT THE LAST QUINQUENNIAL BONUS	£437,347

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appeal to the old constituencies would have resulted in the wholesale condemnation of Mr. GLADSTONE and his disreputable Administration, there were the strongest grounds for fear as to the consequences of an appeal to the new constituencies, reinforced by two millions of new voters, for the most part of the lowest and most ignorant classes of the community, who were called upon to vote under conditions skilfully devised to give an artificial preponderance to Radicalism. We have never concealed our disgust at the foolish pusillanimity of the Conservative leaders in the House of Commons in consenting to consider the extension of the franchise before a General Election had given to Parliament the moral right to deal with the gravest of constitutional questions. It is simply astounding that the signal disaster with which the Conservative party was threatened at the polls, and to which the Radicals gleefully and confidently looked forward, has been averted. The Conservatives, after attaining marvellous successes in the boroughs, have been utterly routed by the new electors in the counties. In the last Parliament the English counties returned but 50 Liberals; to the present Parliament they send 132 Liberals and 101 Conservatives. The most ignorant classes of the country, that is to say, have given Mr. GLADSTONE his majority; the miners and the agricultural labourers have outvoted the intelligent and instructed sections of the community. The reasons for the votes thus given are notorious. The wholesale bribery that Radical candidates have indulged in is responsible for the results obtained. If the existing Corrupt Practices Act does not touch the methods to which the Radical candidates have resorted, it is certainly necessary that an amending Act should be brought in. It is clearly more morally criminal to purchase a vote by the promise of three acres of your neighbour's property than by the gift of half-a-crown of your own. This is a truism on which the judges of election petitions may, it is to be hoped, be called upon to pronounce. The agricultural counties such as Suffolk, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Devonshire, and Somersetshire have, in consequence of the agricultural labourers' vote, been won by the Radicals. Durham, Cornwall, and Yorkshire, where the pitmen and miners have been made omnipotent, have returned in most cases the nominees of the Miners' Trades Unions. Wales and Scotland, where Radical legislation has given to the Radical party an improper preponderance of electoral power, send up, as usual, stolid contingents of Radical representatives. The final result is that the opinion of the intelligent classes of the English people will be utterly outvoted in the new House of Commons.

There is little doubt that the present Government will remain in office notwithstanding the fact that it cannot count upon a majority of supporters in the House of Commons. For it is tolerably certain that no other Government that could be formed would command a Parliamentary majority in the Lower House. There is little question that Mr. GLADSTONE is consumed with eagerness and anxiety once more to come into office. To attain this result he would descend to any cajolery with the Whigs, he would promise and vow everything to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, he would come to any terms with Mr. PARNELL. But it is quite beyond Mr. GLADSTONE's power, for the present at least, to bind together the discordant factions in the union that can alone give him the desire of his heart. Mr. PARNELL has no objection to play a waiting game. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is not eager to bind up his fortunes with those of a discredited politician like Mr. GLADSTONE. The rivalries and animosities of their antagonists give to the Tory Government a precarious safety. Under these conditions it devolves upon Lord SALISBURY and his colleagues to consider only their duty to the country, and to disregard wholly the temptations certain to occur to snatch some fugitive triumph of party at the expense of those great principles which the Tory party in the country is alone concerned in maintaining.

The continued advance of Arab fanaticism, that Lord WOLSELEY predicted would be the infallible result of the abandonment of Dongola and the retreat of the British troops, has at length brought about a renewal of hostilities in the Soudan. There has been some sharp skirmishing at the advanced posts. According to the last information, the Arabs have mustered in force, and have thus far obtained some slight successes, tearing up the line of railway, seizing the Ambigol Wells, and threatening the English communications. Reinforcements have accordingly been hurried to the front, and General STEPHENSON has proceeded to take the command, and we are apparently at the beginning of a fresh conflict that

can only be looked forward to with regret. All that is happening is precisely what was foretold. The late Radical Ministry chose to act in the latest measures which they took in the Soudan, as they acted invariably during the period of their intervention in Egyptian affairs, with a steady disregard of warnings as to the future, and a sturdy defiance of the experience of the past. The renewal of the conflict in the Soudan comes to remind the English electorate that has just given to Mr. GLADSTONE a majority at the polls what it owes to Mr. GLADSTONE's last experiment in government, and what it may expect from his further tenure of office. The military policy that is at present to be adopted in the Soudan must necessarily be a subject for grave consideration. The hope that the death of the MAHDI would dissolve the fanatical movement and lead to the pacification of the country has proved unfounded. It remains to be seen whether the Convention that Sir H. DRUMMOND WOLFF has concluded with Turkey will lead to a successful exercise of the religious influence of the Turkish authorities with the Arab chiefs. It is probable that the re-occupation of Dongola will be regarded as desirable from a military point of view, and that a fresh advance of the British troops up the Nile is imminent. It is most lamentable that the folly of the late Government entirely abandoned all the military results achieved at the sacrifice of so much blood and treasure during previous campaigns, and that the work has to be recommenced.

There is once more every reason to hope that a settlement of the questions pending in the Balkan peninsula will be arrived at without a further recourse to arms. The armistice between Serbia and Bulgaria will probably be the prelude not only to peace, but to a satisfactory arrangement of the issues at stake. The belligerent menaces of Serbia are not likely to be followed by action. Prince ALEXANDER has acted with diplomatic tact and discretion in the difficult position in which he has been placed, that are not less worthy of praise than the courage and energy which he displayed in the conduct of the war that was forced upon him. The mission of the Turkish Delegates to Philippopolis has had the good result of acquainting the Sublime Porte with the real state of popular opinion in Eastern Roumelia, and has facilitated the attainment of that good understanding between the SULTAN and Prince ALEXANDER, which is above all things desirable. At present Russia alone persists in the advocacy of the restoration of the *status quo ante*, and the prospects of success attending its persevering opposition to the union of the Bulgarians becomes less every day. The policy that England, under the strong and skilful guidance of Lord SALISBURY, has firmly advocated is apparently on the point of acceptance by Europe. At last, after long years, England finds itself once more bearing influence and carrying sway in the councils of the Continent.

THE PROSPECT.

The decision at which the Ministry will doubtless arrive at the Cabinet Council to be held on Monday—not to resign office before Parliament meets—is one which we may confidently say is quite warranted by the political situation, and will be approved by public opinion. We are aware of nothing that would justify Lord SALISBURY and his colleagues in quitting office without an adverse vote of the House of Commons. It has been contended that the new House of Commons will consist, not of two, or even of three sections, but of four—the Conservative, the Liberal, the Radical, and the Parnellite; and that since of these the Conservative is numerically the strongest, the Conservative Government will be acting strictly within its constitutional right in refusing to resign until it has been defeated by a combination of the remaining sections. That is an argument which we hold to be eminently just and entirely to the point. To regard the miscellaneous collection of politicians who agree only in possessing the common designation of Liberal as forming a single party would be simply to ignore the most patent facts of the situation. There is a marked line of cleavage between the Party of Destruction and the Party of Defence; but the line does not run between the groups hitherto known as Liberals and Conservatives. The real line of demarcation is that which separates Conservatives and Liberals on the one side from English and Irish Revolutionists on the other. Why, then, should the Conservatives resign when they can count on the probability of their being able to win the co-operation of the Moderate

Liberals in resisting a combined attack of the two Revolutionary sections? Though we have no sort of confidence in any pledges that may be offered by Mr. GLADSTONE and his friends, yet their denunciations of anything like trafficking for the Irish vote have been too violent, as well as too recent, for them to be able with any decency to attempt to make a bargain with Mr. PARNELL. Therefore, when the Irish question is brought to the fore, as it certainly must be at the beginning of the Session, Mr. PARNELL can hardly hope to obtain the alliance of more than the Jacobin section of the House. The Liberals must needs, if only for very shame, support the Government in resisting his demands.

These circumstances, taken together, render it exceedingly improbable that Lord SALISBURY will be defeated on the Irish question. It remains to discuss another contingency—the possibility of the Government being placed in a minority on a Vote of Want of Confidence. Suppose Mr. GLADSTONE to move such a vote, and to unite in its support the Liberal and Radical sections of the House. Even then it could not be carried without the active or passive help of the Parnellites. Would Mr. PARNELL accord that help to Mr. GLADSTONE? It is safe to assume that he certainly would not, unless he obtained an equivalent such as (we have just seen) not even Mr. GLADSTONE could dare to offer—such as the Moderate Liberals would never consent to sanction. But to fail in carrying the Vote of Want of Confidence would be to inflict a great blow on Liberal prestige. Still, however, it may be asked whether the Irish vote might not be cast against the Government in any case, and even without any promise of subsequent Liberal aid. That, of course, is possible, though scarcely probable—first, because Mr. PARNELL would not care to play Mr. GLADSTONE's game without compensation; and, secondly, because he would hardly desire wantonly to court a Dissolution at so short an interval after the General Election, which has just cost him and his party a sum of £15,000. No doubt these considerations are not absent from the minds of Mr. GLADSTONE and his followers. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in his highly significant speech at Leicester last week, betrayed his consciousness of the fact that the Conservative Government might, after all, prove masters of the Parliamentary situation; and Sir CHARLES DILKE has since at Chelsea conveyed a similar impression, only in less ungracious language. In all quarters it seems beginning to be understood that the Government are not to be molested with a Vote of Want of Confidence at the opening of the Session—not indeed out of any generous or chivalrous feeling on the part of Mr. GLADSTONE and his allies, but because the attack might fail, and because failure would entail unpleasant consequences. It is not even certain whether a new coalition could be effected between Whigs and Radicals on questions other than that of Ireland. It is not certain that such a combination would be welcomed on either side. On the side of the Whigs, as Lord HARTINGTON's speeches have shown, a greater dislike than ever is felt towards Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's revolutionary proposals. On the side of the Radicals, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has taken no pains to disguise his contempt for the Moderate programme put forth in Mr. GLADSTONE's Manifesto; and his tone seems to indicate an intention not to be bound any longer by the trammels imposed by his Moderate colleagues.

The country is therefore to be congratulated on the fact that the prospects of the Ministry are by no means so unfavourable as the result of the Elections might at first sight have appeared to indicate. There seems good reason to hope that Lord SALISBURY's Government will meet with something like fair treatment at the hands of the House of Commons. Caudid men of all parties cannot but be impressed with the marvellous success that has attended Lord SALISBURY's management of the national affairs abroad—a success to which striking testimony has been borne by foreign critics both on the Continent and in America. A writer in the *Revue Contemporaine* declares that Lord SALISBURY's foreign policy is so adroit and successful that France ought to aim at an alliance with Russia to avoid being checkmated in Egypt and in Asia. The expedition to Burmah furnishes a refreshing contrast to the invariably "too late" policy of the Radical Ministry. Lord SALISBURY's success as Foreign Minister is again apparent in the present position of the Balkan question, the sole clear and unmistakable factor in which seems to be the strong and determined attitude taken up by the British Government in support of Bulgaria against

the intrigues of Russia. It is not only as a wise and successful Foreign Secretary that Lord SALISBURY will meet Parliament next month, but also as the head of an Administration zealously bent on promoting efficiency in the public service and on propounding important measures of legislative reform. Lord HARTINGTON will shortly find that the sneers which he recently directed against the programme embodied in the PRIME MINISTER's speech at Newport might well have been spared. So far from that programme having been dropped, the measures foreshadowed by Lord SALISBURY will certainly be produced for the judgment of Parliament. The LORD CHANCELLOR has in preparation a Bill facilitating the transfer of land; Mr. ARTHUR BALFOUR will have charge of a mature scheme of Local Government; and other important legislative proposals will also be forthcoming. First and foremost, however, the Irish question must be grappled with. The time has come for treating it, if at all, not in a partial or piecemeal fashion, but in a manner at once generous and final. Of truckling to Mr. PARNELL there can be not a thought in the mind of any loyal and patriotic statesman. Our concern is with the Irish people, not with the party of Treason and Murder. If it be possible, by all means let the just demands of Ireland be met in a spirit of conciliation and goodwill; but never for one moment should the idea be encouraged that anything further is to be gained by agitation. Let it be clearly understood now that the limit of conciliation as well as of forbearance has been reached, and that any attempt to foster disaffection will be promptly and sternly repressed. We repeat, let this be done—if possible. We may have our own doubts whether the possibility exists. But the task can only be performed, if at all, by Conservative hands.

LOSS AND GAIN.

To a hasty or superficial observer the present political situation might seem a not very hopeful one for the Conservative cause. The immediate result of the General Election is the return to Parliament of a Liberal majority of more than eighty over the Conservatives; and according to all appearances it might be thought that nothing can justify a hope of the Administration being saved from defeat but the precarious prospect of Mr. PARNELL's support. We have already stated elsewhere our reasons for the belief that the Tory Government holds a stronger position in Parliament than unthinking persons may imagine, or than Radical writers may choose to admit. But even after every due allowance has been made for all the facts of the case, we may still be reminded that the Conservatives have suffered a severe reverse in the country. Circumstances may enable the Government to tide over the perils that await them in Parliament. Lord SALISBURY and his colleagues may be able to profit by the undeniably vast differences of opinion which prevail among their adversaries. But, after all, we may be told, it is still undeniable that the Conservative party has got the worst of it in the recent struggle. The Tories have lost ground in the counties, which were formerly their strongholds; and they have suffered this defeat in spite of the almost unprecedented advantage which they enjoyed, not only of being able to point to a long list of disastrous blunders committed by their rivals during five years, but also of the support of Mr. PARNELL's followers. If ever the country could have been expected to return a Conservative majority, now (it may be urged) was the time. If the Tories have failed to obtain a favourable verdict when so many circumstances conspired together in their favour, how, it is asked, can they ever hope to find themselves on the winning side? A particular combination of events may possibly delay or prevent the ratification by Parliament of the verdict of the electorate, but the fact of the Tory defeat at the polls is one which it is impossible either to explain away or to ignore.

That, in sum, is the view jauntily expressed by Radical orators and scribes, and perhaps regretfully entertained even among some Conservatives. Our answer, put as briefly as possible, is this. In the first place, we have, even in point of Parliamentary representation, gained a great deal. The new House of Commons will contain twenty-three fewer Liberals and nineteen more Conservatives than the last; while the Home Rulers will no longer be nominally reckoned among the Liberals, as they were in 1880. But, as we have repeatedly observed before, our progress in the country is not adequately reflected by our

gains in Parliament. The most striking feature of the Conservative awakening is not only the area of its extent, but its surprising depth. The Liberal successes in the counties are not a set-off to the Tory gains. There is absolutely no evidence to show and no reason to suppose that any electors who formerly voted for the Conservatives have now voted for the Liberals. The Radical profits have been made entirely out of fresh materials. The old electorate have, as a whole, turned their backs on the Liberals. The new electors have, as a whole, given them their support. From which fact we draw this irresistible deduction—that political education means growth in Conservative feeling. And this is a conclusion which we must insist upon pressing home. It is a broad fact, resting on the clearest evidence, that the better instructed in politics the electors become, the greater is the development of Conservatism among them. We have actually witnessed the process of our urban working-classes surely and steadily emancipating themselves from the thrall of Radical fallacies and (what are even more mischievous) Radical half-truths. Their Radical prejudices have melted and are melting away in the light of better knowledge. It stands to reason that the same process must continue among the newly-enfranchised voters in the counties, and with the same results. Even now the wonder is that they have been so little deceived as they have been. At best the system of Radical misrepresentation could only be expected to pay for a short time. It was bound in any case to be exposed before long; but while its power did last it might have been trusted to show itself a more effective weapon than it has proved to be. That the Jacobin wire-pullers expected it to be more effective is sufficiently notorious. Therefore we are justified in saying that the response to the recent appeal to the country, viewed as a whole, betokens a state of transition in public opinion—a steady move upwards from ignorance to knowledge, and from Radicalism to Conservatism. It is true that a fresh mass of ignorance has been introduced at the lower end of the scale; but that will not arrest the general upward movement, which must inevitably in time extend itself to the whole electoral body. The national opinion is, we repeat, in a state of transition; and there is every prospect of a steady growth of Conservatism among the people. The presumption is that the gains of our opponents are temporary; that ours are permanent. And perhaps the most cheering thought of all is that the contest is not, in these days, fought out on class lines—in spite of Radical endeavours to stir up class hatreds. The Church, the Throne, the Constitution, the honour, unity, and safety of the Empire, the rights of property and of individual freedom, have their champions in every class and section of the community, from the highest to the humblest.

Another noteworthy point is the educating effect which the General Election itself has had on the people. We should imagine that every one of our readers can, from his own personal experience, testify to the truth of our assertion that at no previous General Election was there ever exhibited a tithe of the interest in political matters that has been displayed during the past few months among old and young, rich and poor alike. An immense amount of information has been diffused everywhere upon these subjects—a fact sincerely to be welcomed. Take, for instance, the subject of Church Establishment and Endowments. Can anybody doubt that the amount of attention and discussion that has been aroused on these subjects has been productive of good in the way of dispelling monstrous illusions and refuting wilful misrepresentations? And when we speak of the educating influence of the Elections on the people, we by no means allude exclusively to the spreading of information on political subjects. The contest has administered a wholesome shaking to that apathy which, naturally enough, characterises Conservatism, and has given a healthy stimulus to the energies of the party of defence. The magnitude of the issues involved, and the imminence of the danger to the Empire, have stirred into activity the latent Conservatism of the nation; and never before has similar enthusiasm been called forth on behalf of the good cause. It is but right to say that this result has been brought about in no small degree by the admirable leading of the Tory party. The Conservative Government has rallied around itself all that is best and most intelligent in the nation by its patriotism in undertaking office at an immense disadvantage, and by the conspicuous success that has attended its administration of the affairs of the Realm. But whatever title the various members of the Government have

earned to the gratitude of the nation, there can be not a doubt that the chief credit is due to Lord SALISBURY. It is universally admitted that at a period of unexampled difficulty Lord SALISBURY has shown himself in every way fitted to occupy the position which he holds. Higher praise than this it would be impossible to bestow. That Lord SALISBURY would some day prove to the world that he possesses the highest qualities of a great statesman and a great leader has long been anticipated by those who have watched his career. Now, however, not merely the Conservative party, but those who recognise that a stand must be made against the Jacobin Revolution, are alive to the fact that in Lord SALISBURY they possess a Leader of indomitable courage, of tried ability, of fertile resources, of consummate tact and judgment, and, above all, of the highest integrity—a Leader who both can and will guide them in the task of defending the Empire from the forces of destruction at home and abroad. Under Lord SALISBURY the Conservative party will not only preserve a united front, but will attract to itself all that is best in the motley and heterogeneous crowd gathered together under the banner of Liberalism. Liberals and Radicals are already split asunder. Scarcely a public utterance proceeds from that camp that does not proclaim the fact. And as time goes on the process of decomposition and separation will continue, and continue even more rapidly than hitherto. Never, therefore, were our prospects brighter than they are now. To the Conservative party everywhere we have but one earnest word of advice—Be patient and organise. Wait patiently for the opportunity of victory which is certainly coming; and meanwhile neglect no precaution and slacken no effort to turn it to account when it arrives.

Correspondence.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL SECEDERS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.
Sir,—May I be allowed to direct attention to a notice which appeared in the Glasgow papers to the effect that the Rev. S. Sholto Douglas, a London rector, would yesterday reopen St. Silas's, Glasgow? This is one of two or three scattered chapels in Scotland maintained under the pseudonym of "Church of England," or "English Episcopal," in bigoted opposition to the Scottish Episcopal Church. There is one other in Glasgow which was also closed for some time—viz., St. Jude's.—I am, &c.,
Dec. 7, 1885. GLASGUENSIS.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on December 5, 12, 19, and 26.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length. Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 4.

(NINTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

1. H ottento T
2. A ra O
3. W hirlpool I
4. A ha B
5. R allent and O
6. D rac O
7. E abot T
8. N abot H

Solutions have been received from Camensis, R.O., Magnet, Wadler, R.V., Viz, Hylji, Scitola, Paganis, Chelmsford, Qandary, Paddy, Ketha, Bijou and Co., Vertumans, Two Countesses, Senga, M. A. E. B., Alias, Yar, Peowit, Hampton Courtier, R.O., Felix, S. M. F., Conjecture, Knutsford, The Owl, Todeat, Fare-thee-well, Bios, and Baby.

"Whirl" is accepted as an alternative to Light 3, and "Est" to Light 7.

SEPTEMBER TIES.—Allspice, Etak, Iris, and Persevere have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

OCTOBER TIES.—Beam, Godiva, Katydid, Rad, Roma, and Zyx have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing.

A CONSTANT READER.—Wife of Adam. See any work of reference.

QUANDARY.—You are credited with the solution.

MONTHLY LIST FOR NOVEMBER.

1. Tit-willow, Willy Machree, A Camel, S. O. F., Whamp, L. E. L., Mike, Sunset, Mops, Culverin, Two Countesses, Chavannes, and Lily Slowboy.
2. The Owl, Aleyone, Viz, Lind o' Nod, Pansy, Fare-thee-well, Asphodel, and Conjecture.
3. Vertumans, R.O., Random Shot, Baby, Wadler, C. B. A., Felix, Yar, and Scitola.
4. Camensis, Bios, Peowit, Hampton Courtier, Todeat, Bijou and Co., Magnet, Paganis, B.V., Paddy, Qandary, Senga, Alias, Ketha, S. M. F., Chelmsford, M. A. E. B., and Hadji, who remain competing for the November prize.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

TENTH MONTH, TENTH YEAR.)

PROEM.

There where hastens the flying swallow
The wise man will surely and swiftly follow.

1.

"If born a peasant, he had been a man
To have reached an empire; to an empire born
He will bequeath none—nothing but a name
Which his sons will not prize in heritage."

2.

Near a land that has given its name to a dog,
In a sea that knows little of cloud or fog.

3.

Never has done such a roaring trade
As when bold mariners ran the blockade.

4.

Now longer, now shorter, it comes, and is past;
But o'er half our life its shadow is cast.

5.

Its streets still recall the days of old
When its votes and its bladders alike were sold.

PARIS FASHIONS.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the most fashionable materials for walking costumes are rough Vicugna cloth, serge, bare, and cheviot, plain and striped, with bands of woollen or silk plush, light lady's cloth, poplin, velveteen, plush, and velvet; besides various fancy, such as "Baro Caniche"—curly as a French poodle—and certain twills woven of two colours. No figured woollen—unless the design be enclosed within the wide or narrow limits of a stripe—is included in this programme. Plush and velvet are likewise the most prominent fabrics down on the list of smarter materials for visiting and dark-hued dinner gowns. To these must be added plain faille, French watered silk (distinguished from moire antique by the grouping of the watered marks in bands); Pekin—that is to say, silks composed of stripes of two different sorts of tissue, faille and velvet, satin and plush, watered silk and velvet, faille and terry brocade, or bands of brocade plush; also faille brocade with very small patterns in plush or satin, or a mixture of the two; Sicilienne, an exquisitely soft corded silk; some few fancy velvets, now ruled with narrow lines of satin, now strewn with tiny spots and designs, into which a little metallic thread is introduced, now figured with large simple geometric patterns; and fancy plush divided up into bands by stripes of Oriental and many-coloured gauze.

Most of these tissues are reproduced in lighter shades for evening wear. But evening gowns for all, during the intermediate autumn season, and those to be worn throughout the winter by "our girls," need not be of so magnificent a description. The various woollen, lace-like fabrics, as well as the broad yak lace of last summer, are maintained; while a variety of veiling crepons, canvases, crapes, and gauzes are also provided for the same purpose. *La mode* only admits of their being made up over faille, or at least surah, but economy has as often as not to content itself with sateen and other good imitations of silk, only to be recognised by the touch. China crape is in great favour; it drapes so well, and is a thoroughly adaptable material. Unfortunately, its price puts it out of reach of the majority, even that of French manufacture being sufficiently costly. This is the time to disinter treasure crapo shawls, and to convert them into tunics and fichus.

Plush is the material *par excellence* for excellent tea gowns and robes de chambres, in combination with mousseline de laine, nun's veiling, crepon, &c. The Servian-Bulgarian conflict has brought the national costumes of the Christian East into vogue. Many of these are excellently well adapted to gowns of this description, which admit of eccentric shapes and curious admixtures of colours. One or two instances will suffice. In the first place, a Greek vest of mahogany—or, as it is more often called—copper plush, edged round with a fringe of yellow wool beads strung on gold cord, worn with a full blouse (forming chemisette in front and bouillon below the jacket), and a skirt of tea-rose-coloured flounced mousseline de soie, mounted on a silk foundation; the bishop sleeves are in mousseline, surmounted with a plush epaulet. Another gown has a somewhat similar vest, but cut longer, so as to reach a little below the waist. It is in dahlia-coloured plush, hemmed up beneath a triple row of azure-tinted pearls, and fastened at the waist by three loops of pearls, over a loose chemisette of palest sky blue crape. The skirt is of this material, pleated from the waist, sleeves of plush, widening out to the elbow, where they are finished off in a deep vandyck fall over full long sleeves of crape. A third of these gowns is simple in material, but more eccentric in shape and colouring. It consists of a pale terra-cotta pink skirt (pleated) and entirely covered, to within three inches of the hem, by a second gathered skirt of the same material—namely, mousseline de laine—thin enough to allow the colour of the under one to be seen through. With this is worn a loose jacket of the *écaré* de laine lined with the pink, cut straight off a little below the waist, and fastened in front beneath a fold; a second jacket, made of bright watercress-green crepon, with very narrow fronts edged with gold galloon, is worn over it. This upper jacket is sleeveless; those of the under one, very full, fall half-way down the forearm, the ends being turned up again underneath, and gathered to the elbow. Round the waist, beneath the jacket, is knotted a green scarf of the same crepon. Matinées, to wear with any sort of skirt, are made in this pattern; for instance, in roseleaf-pink crepon and *écaré* canvas, worked in cross-stitch. The under-jacket and sleeves are of the latter, and, if quite a long sleeve is preferred, the full Montenegro sleeve, falling in loose folds over the arm, and finished off with a hem of embroidery, may be chosen.

It is preferable to make up plain woollens tailor-fashion, the simpler the better, but striped woollen fabrics tax the ingenuity of the dressmaker somewhat more; besides, they are often combined with silken sheen. The killed faille skirt is one of a

dozen ways of introducing silk into a costume, a convenient one also, because last year's silk robes will make this year's silk petticoat, and with a few yards of one of the fashionable striped woollens an entire costume. If there be none available, and the whole must be purchased, a plain skirt will do better still—especially with a wide band of velvet (below which a glimpse of foot-frilling) in the hem. Over this the tunic may be draped in various ways. Here is a costume composed of a seal brown silk skirt bordered with velvet to match, the tunic of which—in brick-dust red woollen, striped with brown velvet—is mounted to the waist in voluminous pleats, describing a deep festoon in front and a loose pouf at the back. On the right side the edge of the festoon is turned over to show a bit of watered silk lining, and on the left a bow of watered sash-ribbon has the appearance of catching the folds up to the waist. As for the bodice, it is made almost round to the waist in front, and with a short, square, jockey basque behind; the fronts are pleated to the shoulder so as to frame in a V-shaped waistcoat of velvet—the rest (including a tiny breastpiece inserted, at the top of the waistcoat, to which the plain office collar is attached) being in striped material.

The tunic of another somewhat similar costume, instead of being pleated to the waist, is arranged so that the stripes lie diagonally over the smoothly-drawn apron, caught up high on the left hip and gathered into a point on the right, near the hem of the under-skirt. On the draped back breadth the stripes run horizontally, and vertically on the bodice, made up the ordinary way of the stuff. The bodice is in all points similar to the one just described, with a foundation of deep dark-coloured woollen, striped with narrow bands of tan plush, and a waistcoat of ruby silk covered with handsome yak lace to match. The silk skirt has a wide flounce of the lace, put on without fulness, and a broad piece of insertion higher up, the two being divided by a band of open-work galloon composed of gimp of the prevailing colour, interwoven with yellowish-brown wooden beads. One of the new dog-collar necklets made of rows of these beads would give a pretty finish to this costume.

In another instance the parts are reversed, the tunic and bodice being of the plain woollen, whereas the fancy material composes the skirt. This is plainly made of bronze-brown woollen, striped with moss-green velvet. The tunic, in Vicugna cloth of this same bronze tint, pleated to the waist, is cut very long in front and short at the sides and back, where it is tucked up en paysanne. On the edge of the pointed bodice is sewn a narrow striped basque; the sleeves are finished off a little below the elbow with gauntlets of this, and the fronts are turned back with lappels of the same, so as to exhibit a green velvet waistcoat finished off with a very high collar, striped vertically.

A pretty, youthful-looking gown consists of a sort of polonaise, the back pieces of which alone are cut in one with the tunic; the fronts form a cuirass, fastened diagonally across the bosom; and the apron, falling in a deep festoon, has one side pleated up into folds, and hooked to the side seam of the cuirass. To conceal the diagonal fastening of the bodice, one end of a piece of folded material is secured to the shoulder with a bow of ribbon, and the other to the waist. Similar folds and bows finish off the elbow-sleeves, and a gathered ribbon necklet, tied at the side, covers the plain collar. In deep-toned Vicugna cloth, or Indian cashmere, this polonaise, worn with a plain or fancy velvet skirt, makes a nice visiting gown. In China crape, or nun's veiling of some pale colour, with a skirt of watered silk, or striped combination of silk and plush, it becomes a nice demi-toilet.

The Henri II. style is in favour for dinner and reception dresses; and, historical precision not being exacted, so long as the result is tasteful and becoming, bodices that remind one of the Reine Margot are combined with skirts of the Louis XV. type. Thus, the latter may have a puffed tunic of crimson surah, shot with bronze, gathered into a sort of panier on one side, and hanging long on the other, over a crimson velvet skirt decorated with handsome appliques of red passementerie sparkling with ruby beads; whereas the bodice (made with long points back and front) recalls the portraits of the Medici, having a big bouillonné of silk below the waist, lappels of velvet embroidered with bugles, enclosing a narrow pleated chemisette. Indeed, the fronts are entirely pleated (folds run in the material), and the high-shouldered sleeves likewise, finished off at the elbows with a narrow frilling, while another encircles the throat. A handsome clasp in passementerie is looped from one lappel to the other across the chemisette. Were the robe made entirely on the Henri II. pattern, instead of the tucked-up tunic there would be a long sweeping train of rich brocade, open in front so as to show the velvet petticoat—more or less handsomely decorated with bead-worked gimp; and the bodice would need no pleats, the material being brocade, similar to the train, and the chemisette in satin, or perhaps glittering gold-woven gauze.

LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Dec. 11.

The following semi-official Note is published here to-day:—"Certain foreign journals have spoken of pretended secret proceedings on the part of the French agent in Bern. None of which is asserted to have been discovered at Mandalay. The Minister for Foreign Affairs is altogether unaware of what these reports refer to."

VIENNA, Dec. 11.

The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* to-day declares that the statement of the *Paris Temps*, that Austro-Hungary claimed, in some sort, the position of arbiter in the Servia-Bulgarian difficulty, is incorrect, inasmuch as the question concerns the whole of Europe.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 11.

An escape of gas occurred last night at an asylum for idiots at Vucht, in Northern Brabant, by which four of the inmates were suffocated and ten others seriously injured.

BERNE, Dec. 11.

The necessary Credits for the ample fortification of the St. Gothard Tunnel and its approaches against any attack from a possible enemy, amounting

in all to 500,000l., was voted to-day by the Federal Council, by 79 votes to 53.

MADRID, Dec. 10.

The *Official Gazette* this morning publishes a Royal decree, signed by the Queen Regent, granting a general pardon to all press and political offenders excepting those persons who are subject to military law and who have committed offences against military discipline.

A telegram was received last night at the Deanery, Chester, from Bournemouth, stating that Dr. Howson has had a serious relapse, and now lies in a very critical condition.

King Theebaw was to leave Rangoon on Thursday for Madras. The Rangoon correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that Arcot, about sixty miles from Madras, has been selected as his place of exile.

A Central News telegram says that intelligence has been received at Rangoon from Mandalay to the effect that evidence of a conclusive character has been discovered there showing that an alliance of an offensive and defensive character existed between the French and Burmese Governments.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram from its correspondent at Cairo:—"Private telegrams received from the south state that affairs are much more serious than the authorities here choose to admit. This causes great uneasiness among the public here. The Arabs swarm, it is said, between the base and the advance posts. In some cases connection by land is intercepted. The railway embankments in many places have again been broken up."

A Chatham correspondent telegraphs:—"Orders were received here this (Friday) morning directing the re-engagement of the platelayers, stokers, and engine-drivers, who, as an auxiliary company of Royal Engineers, were employed on the Souakim-Berber Railway last spring. It is stated that the Government intends to despatch to Souakim almost immediately a detachment of these men from the School of Military Engineers. Volunteers for this service are being invited, but as yet not many have come forward."

The following Scottish Peers were on Thursday elected in Holyrood Palace to sit in Parliament:—The Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Haddington, the Earl of Lindsay, the Earl of Northesk, the Earl of Leven and Melville, the Earl of Orkney, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Mar and Kellie, and Viscount Strathallan; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Borthwick, Balfour, Blantyre, Polwarth, and Sinclair. The Marquis of Queensberry denied the allegations made regarding his religious belief, but, not being fully heard, he protested, and left the meeting.

The Marquis of Salisbury having had his attention drawn by a Yorkshire gentleman interested in the trade to a published statement that he had advocated the imposition of a duty on flour, the following reply has been received:—

"Foreign Office, December 9.

"Dear Sir,—The statement referred to in your letter to Lord Salisbury of the 8th inst.—viz., that Lord Salisbury has advocated a duty on flour—is, I am directed by his Lordship to say, an absolute falsehood. I am, faithfully yours,

"HENRY MANNERS."

Some difficulty will be experienced, writes a correspondent of a provincial contemporary, in the new Parliament, from the return of a great many members with the same surname. There are five Campbells, six Wilsons, six Hamiltons (four of these members of the Abercorn family), four Smiths, four Howards, four O'Connors, four Balfours, and three Morgans, Lawrences, Williams, Aclands, Russells, and Fergusons. There is only one Jones, one Robinson, and one Brown.

The *Daily News* says:—"No decision has yet been arrived at by the leaders of the Liberal party as to the course that shall be adopted upon the meeting of Parliament in January. But we believe the preponderating disposition is against immediately moving a vote of want of confidence. It is thought more desirable that the Government shall have full opportunity of presenting their scheme for the session."

The First Lord of the Admiralty has appointed Mr. Robert Main and Mr. John Scott Assistant Accountants-General of the Navy, in connection with the rearrangement of the Admiralty in the direction of improving the financial control in that department.

It is understood that in the case of the South Mayo election, Mr. Malley, Q.C., the Liberal candidate, intends to petition and claim the seat on the ground that the Nationalist who was returned, Mr. J. F. O'Brien, was sentenced to death for Fenianism. The sentence was commuted to transportation for life. He escaped from captivity; and the question arises whether the amnesty subsequently granted to Fenian prisoners restores his civil status.

The Cattle Show, which opened on Monday, was brought to a close last evening. It is generally admitted that the show was an admirable one; the condition in which the live stock were shown being so good that breeders and feeders seem to have little more to learn in this direction. The attendance each day has been exceedingly large.

The boys of Westminster School gave the first of their annual performance of a Latin comedy on Thursday night.

The Pope has just presented Prince Bismarck, through the German Ambassador in Rome, with an elegantly bound copy of his latest volume of poems, *Notissima Leonis XIII. Pont. Max. Carmina*. Long before his elevation to the chair of Peter, Cardinal Pecci was well known as one of the best classical scholars in Italy, and his poems are said to show such a mastery of Latin that quite modern turns of thought have obtained a classical tinge.

Replying to a correspondent, who asked whether it might not be possible to prohibit canvassing at elections, the Right Hon. John Bright writes that "canvassing has its objections, or evils, but that it is always necessary to enable the machinery of a contest to be carried on, and is a great means of exciting the interest of electors, and of giving them information on questions on which the election depends. Public opinion would in time get rid of many evils of which we now complain, and we might burden our-

selves too much with legal restrictions to suppress them. He would oppose all attempts to put an end to canvassing by making it illegal."

The police have issued twenty summonses against persons alleged to have been concerned in riots in Northwich. These persons are all charged with wilful damage, and also with riotous conduct, and one of them with assaulting the police. Here, as at Nottingham, the police are said to have seriously aggravated matters by their brutal conduct, one man having his head cut open by a policeman's truncheon as he stood at his own door.

There was a large demonstration on Thursday, near Kilmallock, the Sub-Sheriff of the county, Mr. F. Hobson, with a force of bailiffs and police, having proceeded to Ballinamona for the purpose of evicting a tenant named Shanahan from the property of Mr. W. Massey. The landlord has become a bankrupt, and the tenant owes some five years' rent on a dairy farm of some forty acres of the richest land in the country, while the receiver to the estate, Mr. Browning, declined to continue acting under the Court if Shanahan was pressed for immediate payment, a loss having been sustained by the tenant some years ago in endeavouring to get a lease from the owner. The Sheriff evicted Shanahan, who was subsequently admitted as caretaker. The Rev. Mr. Shanahan, C.C., addressed the assembly in a vigorous speech complimentary to Mr. Browning for his kindly action in the matter. The proceedings passed off peacefully.

The Russian Government has determined to send two officials to England to assist the English authorities in their investigations concerning a band of criminals who have been counterfeiting Russian banknotes.

Some days ago it was announced that a number of Scottish fishermen had been robbed and boycotted at Dunmore, and, in fact, compelled to leave Ireland and return to Scotland. The statement is now emphatically contradicted. The scarcity of bait was the only reason for the fishermen leaving the neighbourhood. It is, moreover, added that the majority of the fishermen living at Dunmore are Englishmen.

There are now upwards of 4,000 operatives out of work in Preston, chiefly through the failure of Messrs. Hawkins and Sons, cotton spinners and manufacturers, the recent destruction of Messrs. T. and W. McGuffey's spinning mill, and the stoppage of other mills from various causes, and the adoption of short time. The number of unemployed workpeople has been greatly increased within the past few days by the frost, which has put a stop to all building and other outdoor operations. Great distress exists at the north end of the town. A relief committee has been formed.

A meeting of Old Boys of King's College School was held at King's College on Tuesday evening in support of the King's College School Mission of St. Paul's, which has lately been started at Lower Homerton. The chair was taken by the Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D.D., headmaster of the school. Letters of apology for non-attendance and expressive of interest in the work were read from Dr. Wace, Principal of King's College, Canon Ince, Canon Liddon, the Dean of Llandaff, the Dean of Winchester, Sir R. Webster, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P.; Mr. Grantham, Q.C., M.P., and other Old Boys. The meeting was addressed at some length by the Bishop of Bedford, who described the need which existed for help in Church-work at the East-end, and highly eulogised the assistance which was being given in this direction by King's College and other public schools. The Rev. E. L. G. Houldle, A.K.C., the curate-in-charge of the mission, and himself an Old Boy, mentioned the several modes in which his old schoolfellows could render practical help; and speeches were also made by the Rev. F. R. Blatch, M.A., vicar of Homerton, Rev. John Twentyman, vicar-master, Rev. Blomfield Jackson, Rev. James Beeby (secretary to the Bishop of Bedford's Fund), Colonel Ward, R.A., and others. Funds are urgently needed for the erection of an iron church, and for the development of the mission generally. The Rev. E. L. G. Houldle, 118, High-street, Homerton, E., will be happy to furnish information as to the needs of the district to any one who may apply to him.

The funeral of the late Colonel the Hon. Walter Trefusis, C.B., of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, and Conservative candidate for the South Molton Division of Devonshire at the recent election, took place on Thursday, the body being interred in Huish Churchyard, North Devon, close to the mansion of Lord Clinton. Representatives from various Conservative associations in the division were present, and a large number of wreaths were sent by persons in all ranks of life and also by Conservative societies.

The frost in the metropolis on Thursday night was very severe, the thermometer at the Receiving House of the Royal Humane Society in Hyde-park showing so low a reading as 23 deg., or nine deg. of frost, while at nine o'clock it stood at 24. During the previous 24 hours the highest point touched was 39. The barometer, too, had risen from 30.30 on Thursday morning to 30.42, giving every promise of a continuance of the frost. For the first time this season the Serpentine was covered with a thin coating of ice, as was also the Long Water and the Round-pond in Kensington-gardens. In neither case was the ice of sufficient strength to bear, and a force of police kept adventurous lads from testing it. Yesterday afternoon the temperature in Hyde-park rose to 3 deg. above freezing point, but fell again as evening approached.

A singular burial difficulty has cropped up at Tower, Northamptonshire. Under an order from the Home Office the churchyard was closed, and the Burial Board have provided a cemetery, which, however, the Bishop of Peterborough declines to consecrate, he considering the act one of supererogation. The Burials Act provides that in case of the Bishop's refusal to consecrate application may be made to the Archbishop of his Province, but being satisfied with Dr. Magee's decision the Board refused to take further action in the matter, and wrote the Home Office for the necessary authorisation to use the cemetery. The Home Office ruled that the certificate could only be granted after the Archbishop had declined to act. The Board persevered in its decision, and the Home Office also being obdurate,

the Board were placed in a dilemma, for in the midst of the correspondence a dead child needed burial. The Home Secretary directed that the burial should take place in a neighbouring parish; but the Board would not adopt this recommendation, and the child was buried in the cemetery. The Home Secretary has been informed of the circumstance.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"A novel enterprise is to be set afoot early in the new year whereby an opportunity will be afforded to those who have money and leisure to enjoy travelling and exploration in a fashion hitherto unknown. A vessel has been chartered which will carry some fifty first-class passengers, accompanied by an artist, a photographer, a geologist, a mineralogist, a botanist, a zoologist, and others, who will explore and collect wherever opportunity offers, but more especially in districts practically unvisited hitherto. The first voyage will last twelve months, the programme being arranged much on the same lines as the famous *Sunbeam* voyage. There will be no hurrying over ground where anything valuable to science or art can be obtained, and at intervals the voyagers will have the opportunity of breaking up into sections and landing, when either the beauties of rivers or the life and scenery of coasts can be studied and enjoyed. The collections made on the voyage will be carefully preserved for subsequent exhibition, or for presentation to our great museums."

Lady John Manners sends the following seasonable letter to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—Many may be interested in hearing of the very marked diminution in cases of yielding to temptation to intemperance occurring among postmen at Christmas. The public have kindly considered the requests issued by successive Postmasters-General urging them to abstain from giving alcoholic drinks at festive seasons, with the happiest results. In order to obtain and retain situations as postmen, persons must be exceptionally sober, steady, and honest. The vast majority of postmen possess high characters; but it is the painful duty of successive postmasters every year to discharge a certain proportion of men for insobriety, as, in the interest of the public, offences of that character cannot be overlooked. The Postmaster-General of the German Empire, Herr von Stephan, last September informed me that during the course of the year, out of a staff of 80,000 persons employed in German post-offices, only sixteen had been discharged for insobriety. A lady living in this county has for some years been in the habit of providing a substantial meal for the postman who brings her letters, giving him his choice of tea, coffee, or cocoa; he has assured her that at all the houses he calls at he is offered a glass of beer, but no food. He is grateful for the lady's kind consideration, and believes many of his fellow-postmen would also appreciate such kindness.

"Yours faithfully,
"JANETTA MANNERS.

"Belvoir Castle, Grantham."

SOCIETY.

A marriage has been arranged between Sir Richard Sutton and Beatrice, fourth daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet.

Also between Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Sutlej Gough, 10th Royal Hussars, eldest son of General Sir John Bloomfield Gough, G.C.B., and Beatrice, third daughter of Mr. Hemming, of Bentley Manor, Worcestershire, and Grosvenor-place.

Also between Captain Octavius Rowe, Royal Artillery, aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir George Willis, K.C.B., commanding Southern District, and Miss Jean Burns, second daughter of Mr. James Cleland Burns, Fernatower, Crieff, Perthshire.

Also between Mr. James William Lowther, eldest son of the Hon. William Lowther, M.P., and Miss Mary Frances Beresford-Hope, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., and niece of the Marquis of Salisbury.

Also between Mr. W. J. Hardy, F.S.A., second son of Sir William Hardy, deputy-keeper of the Public Records, and Miss Margaret Page, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Page, of Norfolk-square.

Also between Mr. Henry Herbert Wills, second son of Mr. Henry Overton Wills, of Bristol, and Oaks, Norway, and Miss Cunliffe-Owen, second daughter of Sir Philip and Lady Cunliffe-Owen.

Also between Charles L. Pemberton Robinson, Esq., of Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of Charles R. Robinson, Esq., of Brettanby Manor, Yorkshire, and Ethel Stote, only surviving daughter of George A. Wilkinson, Esq., late 70th Regiment, of 4, St. Mark's-square, Regent's-park, London.

In the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Thursday afternoon, was solemnised, by special licence, the marriage of Sir Richard H. Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., of Barons, Beaumaris, and the Lady Magdalen Yorke, younger daughter of the Earl and Countess of Harlow. The wedding party had assembled at the chapel by one o'clock, and among the relations and intimate personal friends of both families present on the occasion were the Duchess of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Harlow, Countess Cowley, Earl and Countess Howe, the Countess of Abington and Lady F. Bertie, Julia Countess of Jersey and Mr. Brandling, Viscount Royston, Viscount Dangan, Viscountess Hood and Hon. Mabel Hood, Lady Bulkeley, Lord and Lady Henry Gordon Lennox, Lady Colville and Hon. Blanche Colville, Lady Feodorovna Sturt, Colonel the Hon. W. and Mrs. Colville, Hon. Alexander Yorke, Hon. Miss Grosvenor, Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley and Hon. Elizabeth Montagu, Colonel Hon. F. Wellesley, Mr. W. G. Craven, Mrs. Baring, and others. The Hon. Robert C. Spencer, M.P., attended the bridegroom as best man. The six bridesmaids, who awaited the arrival of the bride just within the church door, were Miss Bulkeley, half-sister of the bridegroom, the Lady Eva Wellesley, Miss Craven, and Lady Alice Bertie, cousins of the bride, the Hon. Hilda Sturt, and Miss Farquhar. It was nearly half-past one when the bride entered the chapel with her father. The service being fully choral, the bridal procession was met at the font by choir and clergy, who preceded it to the chancel singing a nuptial

hymn. The Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edward Lyon Fellowes, rector of Wimpole and vicar of Arrington, Cambridgeshire, the Earl of Harlow giving his daughter away. Shortly after four o'clock Sir Richard and Lady Magdalen Bulkeley started for Paris, on their way to the Riviera on their wedding tour.

The marriage of Mr. John Arthur James and Venetia, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Cavendish Bentinck, M.P., was solemnised on Monday at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, by special licence. The Duke of Portland and a distinguished company assembled shortly after twelve o'clock, the small chapel being completely filled. Mr. Alwyne Fellowes was the bridegroom's best man. There were four bridesmaids—Lady Ottoline Bentinck and Miss Mary Leslie, cousins of the bride, Miss Clifton, and Miss Clementine Ponsonby—as well as Master Sykes and Miss May Bentinck, nephew and niece of the bride, who acted as train-bearers. The bride entered the chapel with her father at half-past twelve. The service was fully choral. The Archbishop of York officiated, assisted by the Rev. Edgar Sheppard, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, and the Rev. S. Flood Jones, Precentor of Westminster Abbey. After the marriage, the wedding party breakfasted at the house of the bride's parents in Grafton-street. Early in the afternoon the newly-married couple took their departure for Clondan Park, the Earl of Onslow's place near Guildford, for the honeymoon.

Mrs. Arthur Drummond had a fully attended "At Home" on the 3rd inst., at her residence in Campden-hill-road. Among those present were the Hon. Mrs. Paget, Hon. Mrs. Maurice Drummond, Mrs. Lister Drummond, General and Mrs. Leigh, General and Mrs. Power, Miss Bewicke, Mr. and Mrs. Bent, &c. The hostess was dressed in black striped silk and black broché velvet bodice. A pretty grey frock was trimmed with narrow rows of brown velvet and rosary beads. Black trimmed with red was much worn, and the bonnets were all trimmed high in front.

Another annual series of the Prince's Cinderellas was inaugurated on Thursday, the 3rd inst. These dances are held at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, for the benefit of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, Fulham-road, S.W., and are veritable Cinderellas. The first dance begins at eight precisely, and carriages are ordered at twelve. More than 300 assembled. The dancing was most enjoyable; there was everything to promote it; the floor was perfect, and a little chalk was scattered about from time to time. Coote and Tinney's band occupied the orchestra. Round the upper portion of the hall were plants alternating with shaded lamps, which were also placed in the orchestra amidst more flowers. Light refreshments were served in the gallery overlooking the dancers, which became the general lounge. Subscribers are nominated only on the introduction of the patronesses and stewards. Among the former are the Countess of Cadogan, Lady Alfred Churchill, Lady Ellenborough, Lady Garvaghy, Lady Mary Howard, Lady Constance Howard, Lady Mary Powis, and Lady Brassey; among the latter, Sir W. Brett, K.C.M.G., Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Sir H. T. Eton, and Colonel Hughes Hallett. The rest of these dances are fixed for the 17th inst., January 13 and 27, and February 10 and 23. There were some remarkably pretty dresses. Lady Constance Howard wore a blue dress, with diamond stars in her hair; Mrs. Wood had a skirt of striped black and white, and a black brocade bodice with white vest, fastened with diamonds; Mrs. Richards wore a train composed of nut-brown velvet over a petticoat of apple-green satin duchesse, with a piece of the most brilliant colouring in gold Indian embroidery; Miss Pearl Richards wore a white embroidered lace costume, with silk gretots arranged tastefully in a pretty but simple manner, the corsage covered with these gretots; two sisters had skirts of écarlate lace and bodices of green velvet, loops of velvet of the same shade falling on the lace; a brown tulle, having loops of pink ribbon on the skirt; a charming gown was a plain white satin, made with a broad box pleat in front, and very full at the back, the bodice low, with bretelles of gold lace which fell on the skirt, showing off the rich material to perfection; a pink silk brocade was arranged over lace and loops of black velvet, the bodice being black velvet of the Swiss style; a black gown was made as a low square, the upper portion of the bodice covered with gold drops. There were, as usual, many white dresses, most of them much beaded. A smoke-coloured tulle had rows of beads round the neck, and large rosettes of blue ribbon on the skirt. There were one or two dark green tulle, and one beautiful blue brocade of the most delicate tone of sky interblended with gold. The dance programmes were in the shape of a lady's slipper. We are requested to state that "priority will in future be given to applications for subscribers' series tickets, and that single tickets will not be issued except a day or two before each dance, and then only as many as there may happen to be left."

On Wednesday evening, at Dovedale, Blockley, the residence of Lord and Lady Edward Churchill, Mr. Chillingham Hunt gave some most successful dramatic scenes. The company included Lord and Lady Edward Churchill, Lady St. Leonards, Mr. and Mrs. Dashwood, Mr. Lechmere Stuart, and Rev. E. Houghton. Several of the company having taken part in the performance of *Henry IV.* at Oxford last summer, lent an additional interest to Mr. Chillingham Hunt's remarkable recital of a scene with Falstaff, which was highly appreciated.

The marriage of Mr. Cunningham, son of the late Sir Percy Cunningham-Fairlie, Bart., with Arabella Annie, only daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Church, R.N., was celebrated at the parish church, Dawlish, on the 12th inst. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Theobald Church, brother of the bride, assisted by Rev. Montague Hankey and Rev. T. A. Bullen. The bride arrived at a quarter to twelve, escorted by her cousin Major Walsh, Somerset Light Infantry; she wore a beautiful white satin dress, trimmed with sable, and carried an enormous bouquet. She was followed by Miss Bryden, niece of the bridegroom, and Master Charles Kemys-Tynte. Lady Fairlie, mother of the bridegroom, wore black satin; her daughter, Mrs. Bryden, dark blue velvet

and fur; the bride's mother was in black velvet and lace; Miss Walsh, cream colour, and pale pink bonnet; Mrs. Alfred Walsh, crimson satin veiled in black lace, small black bonnet with crimson aigrette; Mrs. Helyar, blue broadcated velvet; Mrs. Arthur Helyar, brown plush trimmed with feathers, and brown velvet bonnet; her sister, Mrs. H. Kenney-Tynte, gold coloured velvet and bonnet to match; Miss Hugonin, terra cotta and dark fur. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham left at two o'clock. The bride's travelling dress was navy blue, with hat to match. The presents were most numerous, and included much valuable plate.

The marriage of Mr. James Frost, son of Alderman R. Frost, Queen's Park, Chester, to Miss Margaret Emilie Hills (niece to the Bishop of Chester, Dr. Stubbs), took place recently, in Chester Cathedral, the officiating clergy being Bishop Stubbs and Archdeacon Darby. The wedding party subsequently adjourned to the Bishop's Palace, where breakfast was partaken of. The bride was attired in a cream satin dress, with Brussels lace and handkerchief; tulle veil, fastened with diamond stars (the gift of the bridegroom), and a diamond and sapphire bracelet (the gift of Lady Frost). She also carried a bouquet of exotic flowers, the gift of Alderman F. A. Dickson. The seven bridesmaids wore white surah dresses, trimmed with white lace, tulle veils, gold brooches with a crescent of pearls (given by the bridegroom), and wreaths of yellow marguerites with autumn foliage, from Alderman Dickson. The guests at the breakfast included Mrs. W. E. Gladstone and Miss Gladstone, Hawarden Castle; Lord Bishop of Chester and Mrs. and Miss Stubbs, Rev. Canon Darby and Mrs. Darby, Sir Thomas Gibbons Frost and Lady Frost; Mrs. Howson, the Deanery, Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Frost, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stubbs, Warrington. In the afternoon the newly-wedded pair drove to Chester station, where they took train for London, en route for Germany.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The Dean of Chester will contribute the "New Year's" paper to the January number of the *Quiver*.

In the Via Monte Sabello in Rome, near the Theatre Marcella, there is a little shop, now shut up, which in the last century was occupied as an inn with the sign of the Campanella, or Bell. A frequent guest in this inn was Goethe, who repaired thither attracted by the beauty of the host's daughter, Faustina. She fell in love with the poet, and is said to have nearly died of grief when he left Rome. In 1865 King Louis of Bavaria caused a marble tablet to be placed in the house with the following inscription: "Goethe was in the habit of frequenting this inn during his stay in Rome in 1776, 1777, and 1778." Unless means are taken to preserve it, the house with its reminiscences will soon disappear.

The *Academy* states that the Shelley Society has just been founded by Dr. Furnivall, on a suggestion from Mr. Henry Sweet. Mr. W. M. Rossetti, Mr. H. Buxton Forman, Dr. Todhunter, the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke, Mr. T. J. Wier, Mr. B. Dobell, Mr. Alfred Forman, and other Shelleyites have joined the committee, and the society will probably hold its first meeting in March. Early in May it will have the *Cenci* performed for the first time, some sixty-six years after Shelley wanted Miss O'Neil to play Beatrice in it at Covent-garden. Miss Alma Murray, who has achieved such marked success in Mr. Browning's plays, will take the part of Beatrice Cenci.

Signor F. Tacchini, the successor to Signor F. Secchi, at the Observatory of the Collegio Romano, has published a confirmation of the astronomer Forel's statement that the sun's corona is, in a clear sky, discernible on high mountains in a surprisingly distinct manner. He himself observed the phenomenon from the summit of *Etnea* at the beginning of July. At Rome, Naples, Messina, Catania, the sun appeared surrounded by a broad white crown; but, from the top of *Etnea*, 3,300 metres above the level of the sea, in a very clear sky, it presented the appearance of a white ring surrounded by a splendid copper-red corona. Near the horizon, the sun's appearance changed into an ill-defined arch of great span. He was able to observe all these phenomena at leisure on two different days. At sunrise and sunset he saw clearly the beautiful red light of the arch. But he is of opinion that those appearances are not as strong and brilliant this year as in 1833 and 1834.

The new novel upon which Mr. Westall has recently been engaged, entitled *Two Pinches of Snuff*, will be commenced in *Cassell's Saturday Journal* of December 18. The first popular editions of this author's *Red Ryeington* and *Old Factory* (published in March and April last) being nearly exhausted, Messrs. Cassell and Co. are preparing a second edition of each of these works.

The three competitive designs for the Liverpool Cathedral (observes the *Builder*), by Mr. James Brooks, Messrs. Bodley and Garner, and Mr. W. Emerson respectively, were sent off from London on Saturday week. They will make, when exhibited together, a fine show, and one which will reflect credit on the energy as well as the architectural ability of the competitors, who have all produced their drawings with a completeness and effect worthy of so great an occasion as the building of a Cathedral for one of the largest and most influential cities in the kingdom.

"Characters in Backs—the Impressions of a Noticing Eye" is the title of a paper illustrated by Mr. Harry Furniss, which is to appear in the January number of *Cassell's Magazine*.

The first quarterly number of the *International Journal of the Medical Sciences*, which will be published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. on the 21st inst., will contain contributions from the following British authors:—Sir Henry Acland, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S., J. Matthews Duncan, M.D., F.R.S., Sir Andrew Clark, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Walter Smith, M.D., Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Sir James Paget, Bart., F.R.S., and W. H. Broadbent, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Messrs. Cassell and Company begin, with the publication of the first volume of their *National Library* on the 21st of December, an enterprise unique in the annals of English publishing. Lord Macaulay's *Warren Hastings* will be the first volume; this will be followed by Walton's *Angler*, Mackenzie's

Man of Feeling, Byron's *Child Harold*, The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin, Sheridan's *School for Scandal*, and *The Rivals*, Bacon's *Advancement of Learning*, Mungo Park's *Travels*, Keble's *Christian Year*, Hallam's *Middle Ages*, Luther's *Table Talk*, and other standard works. Each volume will contain about 192 pages of clear readable type, the price in paper covers being 3s., and in cloth binding 6s. The volumes will be issued weekly.

The third of the Brinsmead Symphony Concerts, which took place on Saturday evening, was particularly interesting from the presence of the eminent composer and pianist, M. Saint-Saens, who played the pianoforte part in his well-known fourth concerto, and in a comparatively unknown but very beautiful septet for pianoforte, trumpet, and string quintet. Modern English music was represented by the orchestral interlude from Mr. Cowen's latest cantata, "The Sleeping Beauty," and modern German music by Raff's "Leonore" symphony. The vocalist of the evening was Mr. Edward Lloyd, who introduced the eloquent tenor song from Loder's fine but generally forgotten opera, "Giselle; or, The Night Dancers," and sang it so expressively that he was encored. Instead of repeating it he substituted Schubert's serene, accompanied on the pianoforte by Mr. Ganz. Mr. Lloyd's singing was one of the most attractive features of the concert.

We learn that Mr. Charles Lowe's biography of Prince Bismarck will be published by Messrs. Cassell and Co. on Tuesday next, the 15th inst.

Several new and important works are to be produced at the triennial festival at Leeds next year. Herr Dvorak, Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, and Sir Arthur Sullivan will each write for the festival a new choral work. Herr Dvorak's composition will be an oratorio, having for its subject the life and martyrdom of a Bohemian female saint. Mr. Mackenzie will produce a secular cantata, the libretto being the work of Mr. Joseph Bennett. Sir Arthur Sullivan's work is to be similar in character and length to *The Martyr of Antioch*, composed for the Leeds Festival of 1880. In October circular letters were sent to the guarantors of the 1883 festival, to purchasers of serial tickets, and to members of public bodies in Leeds inviting subscriptions to the guarantee fund for 1886. Within a week from the date of issue replies were received from 266 persons, guaranteeing in the aggregate over £12,000. The total now guaranteed exceeds £18,000. In addition to this liberal guarantee, there is a reserve fund in existence amounting to £1,114.

The first meeting of the new session of the Victoria Institute took place on Monday, when many new members were elected, including the Bishops of Worcester and Nova Scotia, and the Bishop designate of Japan, and, amongst others, Professors Asa Gray and Dana of the United States; the chairman, Mr. David Howard, F.R.S., in the course of his address, alluded to the loss the Society had sustained in the death of its first president, the late Earl of Shaftesbury. A paper on "Agnosticism Unreasonable" was afterwards read by Mr. J. Hassell, and was followed by the exhibition of the skeleton of a gorilla, by Mr. E. Charlesworth, F.G.S. The next meeting is announced to take place on the 4th January, when an important paper on the evidences of the Abrahamic Migration will be read.

An official memorandum which was recently communicated to the German Reichstag gives some interesting particulars about the group of the Marshall Islands, which was taken under German protection at the beginning of last month. It lies between the sixth and twelfth parallels of N. latitude, and is traversed by the 170th meridian W. longitude. It includes 30 lagoon islands, or atolls, none of which rise more than 10 feet above the sea. If they are ever visited by a wave, such as in 1879 swept over the Gulf of Mexico, nothing will be left of them but the bare coral reef. The vegetation is limited to the cocoa palm, the pandanus, and the bread-fruit tree. Some arrowroot is found on the northern islets and the melon trees, which was introduced by some Melanesian visitors; but the banana, which they also brought, does not thrive. The native fauna are a small lizard, land and water crabs, and a few wild pigeons. Among the animals introduced, which have become more or less wild, are pigs, dogs, fowls, ducks, cats, and rats. Of springs or running water there are absolutely none. People are dependent on rain-water caught in hollows or clefts in the rock, which rapidly becomes brackish on account of the porous medium. The group naturally divides itself into two—the eastern or Ratak chain, and the western or Ralik chain. It is in this latter that the largest island of the whole group, Jaluit, is situated; it has an area of 90 square kilometres, and about 1,000 inhabitants, with a good harbour which can be entered by five different channels. There has been a German Consul at Jaluit since 1879; there is also a Consul for the Sandwich Islands, and a Consular agent for the United States. An American firm has a principal station or factory on one of the islands, and 12 sub-stations on other islands; a New Zealand house has similarly a principal station and six subordinate ones. But the most important factories are those of the German Society for Trade and Plantations, and of the German firm of Robertson, on the island of Jaluit; they have also minor stations on seven other islands. The American Pacific Navigation Company, which are domiciled at Honolulu, have a station at Jaluit, but their transactions are small. As to trade, the harbour of Jaluit was visited in 1883 by 67 ships, of which 39 were German, three British, seven American, one French, one Danish, five from the Sandwich Islands, and 11 under the local flag; for the commander of the German gunboat, the *Ariadne*, concluded a treaty with the chiefs on November 29, 1878, and gave them a flag composed of five horizontal bars—black, white, red, white, black. The value of the exports in 1883 was estimated at between £40,000 and £50,000. The King, or principal chief, Lebon, lives in a small wooden house with very little furniture. He can read a little, spelling the words with his finger as a guide. He can even write his name if absolutely obliged, but the experiment is not always successful. The missionary work of the group is in the hands of the Boston Mission Society, who have their chief establishments in Boston and Honolulu, and send a steamer to visit the group once or twice a year. They have stations on all the islands, but the work of the mission is entirely in the hands of natives of the Sandwich Islands.

An officer who has recently returned from Mandalay has sent to a contemporary the following particulars of that city:—"This Royal capital of 28 years' growth, with a population of 100,000, situated on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, is 350 miles above our frontier, and 250 below Bhamo. The city and sheltered suburbs measure about four miles square, the city being three miles from the banks of the river, and it is entirely commanded by Mandalay Hill, close by, on top of which is the Ceylon Pagoda. The city proper is within a broad moat, on which King Theebaw has two State barges, and there are five bridges across it. Next to the moat comes a high brick loop-holed wall, one mile square, on which are 48 pagodas, and which is backed by an earth embankment to within 6ft. of the top. In the centre of the city is the palace, occupying a space of a quarter of a mile square, and surrounded by a high stockade and inner wall, with four entrances, and another inner stockade and wall. In the palace yard are the late King's tomb, the Mint, High Court, Tower, with bell and drum, and the celestial elephant. All the buildings, including the palace itself, but excluding the Mint, guard-houses, sheds, &c., are gilded, and the whole are of wood or bamboo. Outside the city are the Royal or unequalled Monastery, the Royal Merit House, with the law written on marble slabs, and the Yankeetoung Pagoda, which the late King made a canal of five miles up to, intending that it should surpass the celebrated Mengoon Pagoda and bell eight miles up the river. In the suburbs, besides the French Bishop and three or four priests and sisters, who look after the Roman Catholic Cathedral and Convent and the well-known Italian Consul Signor Andreino, there are 39 European foreigners. Of these, 23 are Italians, chiefly employed by the King, four are French, two Swiss, one German, two English, and seven ladies, three of the latter being maids of honour to Queen Soa-Payah-Lat. Near Amarapura, across the creek, close to the famous Arakan Pagoda, live some albinos and the celebrated Hairy Family of three, with whom the Queen will not part, although the late King of Italy, Barnum, and others made good offers for the loan of them. On the banks of the river the King has generally at anchor one ocean steamer, two gunboats, carrying eight guns each, and eight small steamers, all carrying the white flag and gold dragon, but there are no other defences. In Mandalay the roads are broad and level, and in wet weather almost impassable. The garrison consists of about 1,000 men, who wear a band of white muslin round their heads, but as the Burmese have no guns, or powder, or muskets to speak of, they will have to depend on their darts or swords. The English Residency is very much as it was in October, 1879, when Messrs. St. Barbe and Phayre, with seven others and a Sepoy guard of thirty, suddenly left for Thayetmyo. Of course the buildings, including the S.P.G. church which the late King built, and the school at which the present King was educated under the Rev. Dr. Marks, have gone a good deal to rack, although there is a Burmese guard. Nevertheless the only wilful damage has been to the alabaster font which our Queen presented, and which lies in three pieces on the floor of the church, the centre being gone."

THE ELECTIONS TO CONVOCATION.

The Bishop of London, as Dean of the Province, has, by the direction of the Archbishop, issued his mandate to the authorities of the various dioceses in the Southern Province for the election of proctors to represent the clergy in the Lower House of Convocation. The citations are returnable to the Bishop of London on the 31st of December, and the new Lower House will meet early in January. The Archdeacon of London has appointed Thursday, the 17th of December, at two o'clock at the Chapter-house, St. Paul's-churchyard, for the election of proctors.

The Rev. Canons Trevor and Randolph were re-elected on Tuesday Proctors for York Chapter. To inquiries on the previous day the Dean replied that no other candidate had been nominated, and the proceedings would be purely formal. It turned out, however, that a party which had been secretly made, and on taking the votes, there was a tie between Canon Trevor and the Hon. and Rev. Canon Forester. Objection was then taken to the vote of Archdeacon Blunt, as not having the pretended qualification required by the statutes of the Church. This has been a *questio vexata* for seven or eight years in consequence of a new interpretation of the law insisted upon by the Archbishop, against the protest of the Dean and Chapter, sustained by the most eminent legal opinions, including the late Lord Hetherley and other judges. The old construction is continued in the new statutes approved by the Cathedral Commissioners, which, however, are not yet legally in force. Under these circumstances, the Dean having intimated his intention of rejecting the vote, Canon Forester terminated the discussion by retiring in deference to the prior claims of the old proctor, and both were returned *non con*.

Archdeacon Anson held a meeting in the Manchester Cathedral on Thursday for the purpose of electing two proctors to represent the clergy of the archdeaconry of Manchester in Convocation.

For the archdeaconry of Blackburn—where the nomination took place on Wednesday—Canon Rawstone, Rev. W. Champney, and Rev. J. Rogers were nominated.

For the archdeaconry of Chester the nominations will be the Rev. Canon Dodd, Vicar of Stretton, near Warrington, and the Rev. Canon Cooper, M.A., Rector of Tarporley, the former gentleman, who was originally elected in 1874, being re-elected in 1880, whilst the latter will supersede the Rev. Canon Barclay, M.A., Vicar of Runcorn, who retires through advancing years.

For the archdeaconry of Macclesfield the election will take place in St. Michael's Church, Macclesfield, on December 16. The Rev. E. J. Colyer, Rector of Astbury, and the Rev. W. H. Lowder, Vicar of St. George's, Hyde (late proctors), offer themselves for re-election. They will be supported by the High Church and Moderate High Church parties. The Extreme Low Church party have decided to bring forward the Rev. R. G. Bulkeley, Vicar of St. John's, Dukinfield, and the Rev. J. T. Penrose, Rector of Gawsorth, as their champions. It is expected that the late proctors will be re-elected by a large majority, as the Puritan party is in the minority in the archdeaconry.

For the archdeaconry of Craven, the election took place on Tuesday at the parish church, Leeds. Dr. Gott proposed and Canon Sharp seconded the Rev. F. J. Wood; Dr. Bardsley proposed and the Rev. T. Whitby seconded Canon Jackson; the Rev. F. G. Hume-Smith proposed, and the Rev. C. A. Hope seconded Canon Brooke; the Rev. W. E. Handcock (in the absence of Mr. Pigou) proposed, and Rev. J. Thompson seconded, Canon Straton. On a show of hands, Archdeacon Boyd announced that there were 76 for Canon Jackson, 74 for Canon Brooke, and 70 each for the other two. An endeavour was made at a compromise, but proved futile, and a poll was then opened, and will remain so till Tuesday next.

The meeting of the clergy in the diocese of Bath and Wells to elect two proctors to represent them in Convocation will be held in the Chancellor's Court of Wells Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 22nd inst. The retiring proctors are Prebendary Ainslie and Prebendary Salmon.

The election for the archdeaconry of Liverpool takes place on Tuesday next, at St. Peter's Church, at noon. Canon Clarke and Canon Herbert Jones are expected to be returned.

For the archdeaconry of Warrington, the election took place yesterday (Friday) at St. Paul's Church. Canons Carr and Warr (the outgoing proctors), Rev. J. W. Diggle, and Canon Penrhyn, of Huyton, were the candidates.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Royal Family, and the members of Her Majesty's household, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Very Rev. Randall Davidson, Dean of Windsor, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Curteis, M.A., Canon of Lichfield, and professor of theology at King's College, London, officiated. The Rev. Canon Curteis preached the sermon. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Davidson dined with the Queen and Royal family.

On Monday the Duke of Abercorn had an audience of the Queen to deliver up the Badge of the Order of the Garter worn by his late Father.

On Wednesday morning the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, drove to the cavalry barracks, Windsor, and distributed medals to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2nd Life Guards, who formed part of the Heavy Camel Regiment in the recent operations in the Sudan. The Earl of Shaftesbury had an audience of the Queen to deliver up the badge of the Order of the Garter worn by his late father.

On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household at Sandringham, were present at Divine service. The Rev. F. A. J. Hervey, Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Canon Duckworth, Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen and Vicar of St. Mark's, St. John's-wood, London. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Canon Duckworth.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will visit the Earl and Countess of Leicester at Holkham Hall, Norfolk, about the middle of this month. The Prince of Wales will also visit Lord Rendlesham shortly at his seat in Suffolk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On Saturday morning a solemn *Requiem* for Alfonso XII., the late King of Spain, was held at St. James's Church, Spanish-place, Manchester-square, and was attended by nearly the whole of the members of the Diplomatic Body. The Bishop of Emmanus officiated. The Queen was represented by Lord Hopetoun, the Prince of Wales by Colonel Clarke, the Duke of Edinburgh by Colonel Colville, and the Duke of Connaught by Major Egerton. Nearly every part of the church was draped in black, and beneath an imposing Gothic catafalque in front of the high altar rested a coffin covered with a purple and gold pall, on which rested a crown and sceptre. The Duke of Wellington, accompanied by Lord Wiltshire and Colonel Stanley Clarke, enquired to the Prince of Wales, left Victoria Station on Saturday evening for Spain, to attend the funeral as representatives of Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, who was accompanied by Mrs. Cyril Flower, one of the committee of management of the institution, visited the Jewish High School for Girls, Chenies-street, Bedford-square, on Wednesday afternoon. Her Royal Highness was received by Sir Saul Samuel, the president; Mr. Arthur Joseph, the hon. secretary; Miss Isabel Goldsmid, Miss Emma Goldsmid, Lady Samuel, Miss Nicholls, Mr. Walter Josephs, the Rev. A. Lowry, and several members of the committee. The Princess was conducted over the whole of the building, and complimented the headmistress, Mrs. Gill, on the completeness of the arrangements. The school, which was built in 1880 at a cost of £10,000, through the munificence of Miss Isabel Goldsmid, though Jewish in name, is open to pupils of all denominations, and is managed by a committee of ladies and gentlemen.

The remains of the late Duke of Somerset were interred on Saturday in a grave in the churchyard at Gerani's Cross, Bucks, about five miles from Uxbridge. The body, which was brought from Stover to the Bulstrode Mansions on Thursday, was followed to the grave by Lord Archibald St. Maur, Lady St. Maur, Lord and Lady H. Thynne, Sir Samuel and Lady Baker, and many others. The arrangements were very simple.

The Governors of the Charterhouse have given notice of their intention to introduce a Bill into Parliament to enable them to sell, exchange, and dispose of, or grant building or other leases of the remaining portion of the Charterhouse, to remove buildings and dispose of the buildings, and to apply the proceeds of any sale or rents to confirm leases already granted. It is also proposed to repeal so much as may be necessary of the Act affecting the hospital passed in the third year of the reign of King Charles I. and the Act 30 and 31 Vic., cap. 8. This is, in fact, the death-knell of one of the most interesting groups of buildings in London, the Charterhouse of the old Carthusian monks, of Sutton, the Dukes of Norfolk, of Thackeray. It is proposed to remove the charity from London and to drive a new street through the grounds from Charterhouse-square to

Clerkenwell-road. Howard House, which was formerly the residence of the Duke of Norfolk, and the fine dining-room of the poor brethren, are proposed to be spared. The scheme has been for a long time in preparation, and the plea for the destruction of the Charterhouse is the insufficiency of the income of the charity estate.

In accordance with an ancient custom, the cloth annually sent to the great officers of State and others by the Corporation of London was, on Tuesday, inspected and selected at Guildhall prior to the meeting of the Court of Aldermen. Four-and-a-half yards of the best black cloth were forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chamberlain, the Vice-Chamberlain, the Lord Steward, the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, the Home Secretary, the Foreign Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Recorder, and the Common Serjeant; while six yards of black cloth and six of green were sent to the Town Clerk, and four yards of each to the principal clerk in the Town Clerk's office. In the early periods of history the retainers of great lords and wearing their liveries were so numerous as to be dangerous both to the Sovereign and to the preservation of order. Many statutes from 1377 to 1504 were passed for the purpose of compelling them to keep the peace, an exception being introduced in the prohibition in favour of guilds and fraternities and men of the mysteries of cities and boroughs. This probably gave rise to the liveries of the several companies, and is supposed to be the origin of the gift of livery cloth, as it is called, made to the State and judicial dignitaries.

The appeal made by Mr. Poland on behalf of the Armstrong family has been liberally responded to. Eliza Armstrong is now placed for education and training in the Princess Louise's Home at Wanstead. The funds, beyond paying all her expenses, will admit of a dowry being placed at interest for her, to which she will in all probability be entitled when she comes of age. On entering the institution she had a new outfit, and was presented by Mr. Poland with a Bible and Prayer-Book. As regards the family, the father, Charles Armstrong, has been provided with two new complete sets of sweeping machines. It is further contemplated to take a small house for him, and so enable the family to live with more comfort than they have hitherto done.

In Marlborough College the foundation scholarships have been awarded as follows:—H. M. M'Vicar, Mr. Price's, Maidenhead; W. F. Sedgwick, Mr. Wright's, Rugby; E. J. Parker, Mr. Baker's, Winchester; G. M. Foyster, Mr. Earle's, Yarnet, Stafford; H. L. Meyrick, Marlborough College; H. Etheridge, Mr. Lloyd's, Winchester; B. A. Howard, Honiton Grammar School; E. T. Pappillon, Marlborough College; C. R. L. Macdonald, Mr. Curteis', Godalming; G. M. Smith, Mr. Everard's, Basingstoke; C. W. Moore, Mr. Priestland's, Derby; W. J. Clark, Marlborough College; C. C. J. Erhardt, Marlborough College; J. H. N. Stephenson, Mr. Douglas', Malvern Link; R. P. Mahaffy, Marlborough College.

The quinquennial valuation of the City of London has just been completed. According to Mr. J. Cox (chairman of the Assessment Committee), the gross valuation of the City of London in 1875 was £3,577,741; in 1880 it was £4,170,477, showing an increase of nearly £600,000, while the valuation just completed gives a gross total of £4,547,321, or an increase of £370,844. The number of assessments in 1875 was 13,597; in 1880, 14,240; in 1885, 13,895. The diminution of assessments is due to the large clearances which have been made in the City for street and other improvements.—*City Press*.

Possibly nine out of ten readers, if suddenly called upon at an etymological Bee to give the history of the word *ballot*, would guess that it was the creation of American democracy. Nothing could well be farther from the mark. A reference to Dr. Murray's great *English Dictionary*, the second part of which has just been issued from the Clarendon Press, shows that we are indebted for this now familiar word to the Venetian oligarchy so vigorously denounced by Lord Beaconsfield as the prototype of the Whig régime of the eighteenth century. The word was borrowed directly from the Italian, and makes its first appearance in English, both as noun and verb, so early as 1549, in William Thomas's *Historie of Italy*. Thomas, by the way, was hanged at Tyburn four years later, not for seeking to Americanise our institutions by thus foreshadowing one of the points of the Charter, but for an obscure conspiracy against Queen Mary. The *ballot* was, of course, in the first place simply the actual ball dropped into the box in voting; so that possibly there was sound etymology as well as wit in the late Mr. Bernal Osborne's identification—the scene was laid in Ireland—of "vote by ballot" and "vote by bullet." At all events, the modern French term for the ballot-ball is not *ballotte*, but *boule*. Among Dr. Murray's early instances is one taken from Wotton, whose somewhat too candid definition of the duties of an ambassador struck our English (Scottish) Solomon as carrying a joke too far. The earliest introduction of the ballot-box into our poetical literature probably occurs in the *Remains* of the author of *Hudibras*, who assures us, in a very modern spirit, that—

Some held no way so orthodox
To try it, as the ballot-box.

It may be added that the word was more especially applied in the last century—as by Cowper in *The Task*—to the process of selecting from among Moulty and Bullelf and their fellows those who should be food for powder.

The annual meeting of the council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held on Wednesday at the Society of Arts, Adelphi. The annual report was presented. In this the council stated that the Central Chamber now represented fifty-nine other chambers and farmers' clubs. On the question of peasant proprietors the council said that they regarded Mr. Collings's Peasant Proprietary Bill as impracticable and prejudicial. As to railway charges, it was satisfactory that the present President of the Board of Trade proposed to legislate on the question with the view of extending and rendering absolute the power of the Railway Commissioners. Gratification was expressed that the attempt made by Mr. Childers to increase the charges on real property by increased succession duties, without taking into account at the same time the unfair exemp-

tion of personal property from the far heavier burden of local rates, had been unsuccessful. Lord Suffolk, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, and said, with regard to the subject of peasant proprietors, that there was a magnificent indifference to the utterances of experts by a large section of public orators, and particularly by the dwellers in towns. One of the most striking examples of that indifference was afforded by Mr. Chamberlain. The way in which he supported his views in his speeches throughout the country was most singular. Mr. Chamberlain urged that the real future of English agriculture lay in making it resemble as nearly as possible that of France, and he held up as worthy of our imitation the fact of there being 4,000,000 agricultural holders in France. Mr. Chamberlain said that in defiance of the adverse opinion constantly expressed by Mr. Druce and others who had a thorough and complete knowledge of the subject. And yet when Mr. Chamberlain and others like him spoke of trade depression in this country they said that it was very much worse abroad, especially in France. Besides that, the small proprietors of France were clamouring for protection, which Mr. Chamberlain and his school derided. The chairman then referred to the appointment of the Royal Commission on Trade Depression, which should, he thought, have included the question of agriculture in its inquiries. Mr. Bright had stated that Royal Commissions were a waste of money, and only resulted in Blue Books which no one read. That was one of those half-truths which were easily stated in public. However, the results of such inquiries were published in other ways than in Blue Books, and were very useful to the public. Sir Richard Temple, M.P., seconded the motion. Mr. Druce observed that small allotments had already been tried in this country and had not been found successful. A system of peasant proprietors, if forced upon the country, could not but be a failure. Others spoke in the same sense, and the report was adopted. A discussion followed on the working of the Agricultural Holdings Act, and the following resolution, moved by Mr. C. Read, and seconded by Mr. Clark, was passed:—"That it is most desirable that section 33 of the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1883, should be so amended as to render twelve months' notice necessary in all cases except where an agreement in writing had been entered into, subject to the passing of the Act excluding the section." It was further decided that this should be sent to the Department of Agriculture.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors amongst the students of the Royal Academy took place on Thursday evening, in Burlington House, Piccadilly. There was a numerous and brilliant assemblage, amongst whom were Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, who occupied the chair, the Archbishop of York, and several eminent Royal Academicians, as well as others distinguished in letters and the sciences. Previous to the opening of the formal proceedings, the company—a large proportion of which consisted of ladies—made a tour of the various rooms, which were adorned with the students' works in figure painting, landscape painting, architectural designs, and sculpture, many of which found much favour in the eyes of those who inspected them. After a few remarks from the President, the Secretary, Mr. Frederick A. Eaton, read the list of the prizes; and the prize-takers, especially the ladies, as they came forward to receive the rewards of their merits were heartily applauded. A gold medal and travelling studentship, value £200, were awarded to Horace B. Fisher, for a scene from *Hamlet*. For landscape painting—the Turner gold medal and scholarship (£50) were carried off by C. A. Wilkinson; whilst the Crewick prize, value £30, was awarded to Miss Minna Taylor. Amongst the other principal prize-takers were Miss Margaret Simpson, W. H. Margesson, R. A. Bell, and F. W. Pomeroy, who took the gold Medal and Travelling Studentship for a composition in sculpture, a like distinction being conferred on Thomas M'Laren for a design in architecture. The Lundsee Scholarships in Painting and Sculpture, of £40 a year each, tenable for two years, were awarded to G. Kilburne and G. Frampton. At the close of the distribution Sir Frederick Leighton delivered an address, in the course of which he traced the history of the Arts from the time they rose into life and flourished in Egypt, Assyria, and Greece, down to the present day. After Greece, he said Italy had played the greatest part—especially the home of the Etruscans. The President then passed in historical review the parts which the Arts played in the more modern nations. At the close a cordial vote of thanks was passed to the eminent lecturer.

The weekly meeting of the London School Board was held on Thursday, at the offices, Victoria Embankment. The Rev. Joseph Diggle presided. Several Standing Committees were constituted. Mr. Barnes moved that the salary of £300 per annum paid to the Secretary of the Chairman should be discontinued. If the Chairman wanted anything special done some of the clerks might assist him. The Rev. C. Lawrence seconded the motion. Mr. Buxton said a large amount of correspondence and other work fell upon the Chairman, and the assistance of a Secretary was most necessary. After a discussion, the motion was lost by 33 to 8 votes. Mr. Foster moved an instruction to the Works Committee that sufficient notice should be given to the Committee, or other proper authorities, of Voluntary schools in the neighbourhood of any proposed site prior to the scheduling of the same, in order that they may be heard in reference thereto. Mr. E. Hughes seconded the motion. A debate followed, and the motion was agreed to by 33 to 10 votes. The Clerk of the Vestry of Tooting Graveney forwarded a copy of a resolution adopted by the Vestry, to the effect that, in the opinion of that body, it was desirable that the School Board teachers should be requested not to use their influence over the children under their charge, and their parents to secure the election of particular candidates at the Board elections, and that the Board schools should not be used as polling stations. A similar resolution was sent to the Board by the President of the Tooting and District Ratepayers' Association. Both resolutions were referred to the School Management Committee. A letter was received from the Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Blind, asking the Board to name witnesses to give evidence with reference to their system of instruction, on Thursday, the 17th inst. The Board soon after adjourned.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., presided on Thursday at the annual meeting of the Stockwell Training College. In the course of his address he said he rejoiced at the fact that the community generally recognised the excellent work and results which education was producing. We had, however, not yet arrived at anything like perfection in method or administration. We were still only in the experimental stage. The changes in the next few years would be greater than the changes of the last fifteen years in many respects. They would be in the direction of decentralisation, of less responsibility on the part of the central authority and more on the part of the locality, of more freedom to the teacher, of more variety of method, and he trusted that much greater advance in the quality of the work would follow. In thousands of cases the education given at the present day in Elementary schools was far better than that given in so-called middle-class schools. With regard to religious training there was an assumption that because teaching was not strictly doctrinal therefore it was not religious. After the most careful investigation, he had come to the conclusion that the religious teaching given under the British and Foreign School system and in Board schools was better adapted to the capacities of children and more thoroughly absorbed by them than the more completely doctrinal teaching given in many Voluntary schools. The future of England depended upon English education, and any man who wanted to lower or lessen work, to degrade it and cheapen it, to crib, cabin, and confine it, was hardly worthy to be called by the name of Englishman.

On Thursday, in pursuance of a notice issued by the Chief Commissioner of Police under the provisions of the Metropolitan Streets Act, 1867, all dogs found in the streets straying and unmuzzled were secured by the members of the force appointed to that duty to the stations in their respective districts. Dogs claimed within three days will be delivered up to their owners upon payment of expenses, but after that time will be destroyed. It may be mentioned that the Excise authorities having had brought under their notice cases where persons have evaded payment of the dog-tax, intend instituting a rigid inquiry into the matter, with results which, it is hoped, in conjunction with the measures taken by the police, will tend to lessen the death-rate from hydrophobia. The *Law Journal* says:—"That sagacious animal the London dog has probably been standing in a critical attitude before the notices which Sir Edmund Henderson has set up in regard to unled and unmuzzled members of his species. Dogs not so accommodated are forbidden in the streets on pain of seizure and possible sale or death. But what are the 'streets'? In the Act of Parliament (30 and 31 Vic., cap. 134) the word is to include the Royal parks. Sir Edmund Henderson may, therefore, apply his regulation to the parks, but he may equally limit it to any part of the local area over which he is given control. Must he not in his order be taken to have used the word in its popular sense, so that the released and happy dog may frisk unmolested in the Queen's parks? We think he must; and further, in prescribing his own form of muzzle he comes perilously near exceeding his powers. 'Leather muzzles,' says the edict, 'will not be deemed a compliance with the order,' but the Act only allows the commissioner to require the dog to be muzzled 'in such a manner as will admit of the animal breathing and drinking without obstruction.' Unless, therefore, this is impossible of leather muzzles, the notice is *ultra vires*. Owners of dogs will, notwithstanding, do well to take the Commissioner's hint in favour of wire muzzles, and legal critics will remember that an able lawyer is at hand at Scotland-yard."

The Canterbury Cattle Show was opened on Thursday. The exhibits comprised some fine specimens of the shorthorn and Sussex breeds, and a large number of the best breeds of sheep. A novel feature of the show was the offer of prizes for lambs that had the soonest arrived at maturity and reached a certain weight. Another feature was the use of a weighing machine to test the weight of every animal or pen of animals. In the class of shorthorn steers not exceeding three years old, Mr. Charles Hardy took first prize, and Lord Harris, Huntingfield, Faversham, the second. In the class for shorthorn steers not exceeding two years old, the first prize was again taken by Mr. Hardy, the Duke of Edinburgh's animals being highly commended. Mr. Edward Leney, of Tonbridge, took the first prize for shorthorn cows. The Marquis Conyngham took first prize in the class for heifers not exceeding three years old, and Mr. W. S. Foster, of Gore Court, Maidstone, took first prize for heifers not exceeding two years old. Lord Hothfield took first and second prizes for three fat whether lambs of the same breed.

The Archdeacon of Taunton, in reply to a gentleman at Nottingham, who asked him whether it was true that he had said, "If you are content to cheer a man who prefers political and party ends to his duty to his country and his God, you may as well cheer the devil," replies:—"The words are undeniably the truth, and were applied by me to Mr. Gladstone. Afterwards I considered that this manner of expressing the truth publicly had better not have been employed, and I stated this from a written paper as my apology at a great Church and State defence meeting at Taunton. . . . It is beyond all reasonable and religious question that Mr. Gladstone is not doing the work of God. I have known this very many years. I am commonly said to know more about Mr. Gladstone than any other man, both publicly and privately; and I say that beyond all dispute he is not and has not for many years been doing God's work in and for his country. Whose work is he then doing? Mr. Gladstone is four years younger than I am. I have known him fifty-three years, and had much to do with him in public matters. I have not been able to place any manner of confidence in him from 1851 to 1885—thirty-four years. In 1853 I did all I could to turn him out of his seat for Oxford University. If the clergy had trusted me then; he had only a small majority. In 1860 I did turn him out. Everybody who knows anything about the matter knows that it was my action in London, in 1865, which ended in turning him out. I think, if possible, worse of him every year. He settles all questions with himself, however sacred, by political and party considerations. He has written, and keeps writing, publicly his own witness against himself."

The return relating to building societies incorporated to the last day of December, 1884, was issued on Monday. The statistics given relate to 2,044 societies in England and Wales, 50 in Scotland, and 40 in Ireland. Sixty-one had been dissolved—namely, 58 in England and Wales, 2 in Scotland, and 1 in Ireland. The 1,625 societies in England and Wales numbered 534,713 members; 22 societies in Scotland had 5,143 members; and 20 societies in Ireland had 4,670 members. With regard to the receipts in England and Wales 1,830 societies received in the last financial year £21,093,977; 45 societies in Scotland received £411,745; and 35 societies in Ireland received £601,377. As to liabilities, 1,838 societies in England and Wales showed liabilities to the holders of shares to the amount of £32,235,452, and to depositors and other creditors £15,635,162. In Scotland 40 societies were indebted to the holders of shares for £696,803, and to depositors and other creditors £278,120. In Ireland 35 societies were indebted to holders of shares in the sum of £672,583, and the depositors and other creditors to the extent of £410,063. There were 359 societies in England and Wales, which showed a balance deficit of £129,101; four in Scotland, showing a deficit of £1,594; and three in Ireland with a deficit of £856.

At a meeting of the London Congregational Union Mr. G. D. Macgregor moved a resolution, which while expressing strong disapproval of "some of the steps" taken by Mr. Stead, declared its hearty sympathy with him, and recognised the "purity of his motives and nobleness of his aim." Upon this Mr. Arthur Pye-Smith said he must give a directly negative vote to the resolution, as he considered Mr. Stead's action had put back the progress of social purity in the nation considerably. ("Oh," and cheers.) Mr. Fleming Williams having spoken in favour of Mr. Stead's action, Dr. Hannay said he was of Mr. Pye-Smith's opinion, and should vote against the resolution. He believed that the moral confusion that must have been in Mr. Stead's mind warped and corrupted this action. ("Question!" and cheers.) The resolution was carried with some dissentients.

The following correspondence has been sent us for publication:—

"4, Fenchurch-street, London, December 1, 1885.

"My dear Lord Archbishop,—I trust that the importance of the subject may be sufficient excuse for my addressing you. Churchmen are now thoroughly roused, but the existence of grievous abuses in the Church itself sadly weakens their hands. The question is often asked, why some determined effort is not made to redress these abuses, and why the natural leaders of the Church—the Archbishops and Bishops—do not propose some scheme in which all parties might unite to carry it through Parliament? Three abuses seem to me especially to demand attention—viz., the existence of the *congé d'élire* in its present form, the traffic in livings, and the present constitution of Convocation. I know you will pardon me in thus bringing the subject directly under your notice, and urging that the opportunity of reforming these abuses should not be lost.

"I remain, yours faithfully,
"FRANCIS PEEK.
"To his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Addington Park, Croydon."

"Addington, December 3, 1885.

"My dear Sir,—In answer to your letter, I can have no hesitation in saying that Reform is most earnestly desired, and will be striven for by me, in such matters as you mention and in others. But I am bound to reserve my opinion on details until I can speak fully enough to express clearly what should be our aims, and to avoid misconceptions. You may remember that I promised last session to introduce a Patronage Bill. General feeling has gained much in tone in a short time, and is even more favourable than it evidently was then. But the laity have their duty to do.
"Yours very truly,
"Francis Peek, Esq." "EDW. CANTUAR.

When the stores were first established those who became members, and made their purchases there, congratulated themselves on the saving they effected, and the great advance that had been made towards that happy day when income and expenditure would be more easily assimilated than they are in what are so universally considered as the present hard times. A new reason for congratulation has arisen, and another source of further saving in domestic expenditure has opened itself to the admiring contemplation of both pater and mater familias, for it is now possible for ladies to ignore even the mighty stores themselves when requiring to make purchases of woollen dress materials, and to place themselves in direct communication with the actual manufacturers of the goods they require, and so save themselves all the profit that would in old days have gone to the draper and now goes to the stores. This can be done by writing direct to Messrs. H. Pease and Co.'s successors, Spinners and Manufacturers, Darlington—a firm of well-known reputation, and whose date of establishment goes so far back as 1752—and asking for patterns of their woollen fabrics, particularly their merinoes, cashmeres, and their celebrated Darlington Cross-warp Serges, all of which are their own manufacture, and are supplied by them in any lengths to suit the requirements of customers at the wholesale manufacturers' prices. Where purchases amount to £1 and upwards, the goods are forwarded carriage paid. In reply to a postcard Messrs. H. Pease and Co.'s successors, Darlington, will send patterns of their goods post-free with full lists of prices; and as they are themselves the makers of the goods from the raw wool to the finished piece, they are able to guarantee the quality and wear of everything they make, which ladies will find in the long run a very important consideration.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.—Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla is highly recommended for Blood and Skin Diseases, Gout, Dropsy, Indigestion, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, &c. Of all Chemists, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 11s. Depot, 131, Fleet-street, E.C.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Dec. 5 was—medical 910, surgical 420; total 1,330, of which 479 were new cases.

An old member of Magdalen College has sent to the *Oxford Magazine* a letter in which he remonstrates against the account given by Mr. Goldwin Smith of the condition of the college forty years ago. The writer says that Magdalen had on the whole good college officers, who did their duty by the undergraduates quite as carefully, perhaps, as men of the present time. With regard to the juniors, the Demies gained many distinctions in Class-lists and University prizes. Among the tutors, W. Palmer was a man of the highest ability and learning, singleness of heart, and noble purpose. However unwilling he was to be tutor (his own studies and work engrossing his attention), when he became so, at the desire of the President, who knew his high character and great abilities, he did the duties of his office with the same devotion that he brought into any work that his hand found to do in life. He was one of the very ablest and best men the College had. Of Dr. Routh the writer speaks at length, dwelling on his services to the Church, as one who, in Cardinal Newman's words, was "reserved to report to a forgetful generation what was the theology of their fathers." His great learning and scholarship, his attainments in history and theology, his shrewd sense, his humour and his kindness, his very varied personal characteristics, were estimated at their true value by those perhaps who did not in all points agree with him. He is reflected on as obstructive. Yet it is unfair in estimating him to forget that the system of gentlemen commoners was abolished by him, and that—what makes so marked and happy a difference in the College now and then, the introduction of commoners—was brought about by him also. At 97 or 98, with all the habits of his long life on him, he adopted and admitted them.

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BIRTHS.
Aug. 17, at Taiwanfoo, Formosa, China, the wife of the Rev. W. R. THOMPSON, B.A., prematurely, of a daughter, who only survived her birth a few hours.
Nov. 29, at Middlewich, the wife of the Rev. CHAS. MENT A. W. CRUTTWELL, M.A., of University College, Oxford, of a daughter.
Dec. 3, at Golden Grove, Carmarthenshire, Viscountess EMLYN, of a son.
Dec. 3, at Bramfield, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. A. H. UCHER, of a son.
Dec. 5, the wife of the Rev. LA GRANGE LESTER, Vicar of Horningbold, near Uppingham, of a daughter.
Dec. 5, at Alad Vicarage, Stroud, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS HODSON, of a son.
Dec. 6, at Llanfair Vicarage, Ruthin, the wife of the Rev. BASIL M. JONES, M.A., of a son.
Dec. 8, at the Vicarage, Harmondsworth, the wife of the Rev. JOHN C. TAYLOR, of twin daughters.
Dec. 8, at 19, Kensington-park-gardens, S.E., the wife of the Rev. ERNEST J. MORGAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.
Nov. 25, at St. Bride's Church, London, SYDNEY CHARLES COURTNEY, youngest son of Professor H. J. CASTLE, of Oriental-place, Brighton, to FANNIE, youngest daughter of Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, The Grange, Egham, Surrey.
Dec. 1, at Calcutta, the Rev. ALFRED TRICHMAN to KATHARINE, eldest daughter of R. E. SPRAGUE ORAM, of the Home Office, Whitehall.
Dec. 8, at Holy Trinity, Whitehall, HENRY HOPK SHAKESPEARE, of 8, John-street, Bedford-row, eldest son of the late Alexander Shakespeare, of the Indian Civil Service, to OLIVIA, second daughter of Major-General HENRY T. TUCKER, C.B., of 51, Gloucester-gardens, W.

DEATHS.
Nov. 27, SAMUEL MASTERS, eldest son of the late Rev. SAMUEL DAVIES, R.D., and J.P., Incumbent of All Saints', Oystermouth, Swansea, and Rector of Bryngwyn, Radnorshire.
Nov. 28, at Tandridge Vicarage, Surrey, JULIA CONSTANCE CHARLOTTE, wife of the Rev. G. H. M. HAMILTON, aged 38.
Dec. 2, LUCY FRANCES, eldest daughter of the late Rev. ALFRED WALLIS STREET, M.A.
Dec. 2, Sir WILLIAM OGLE, Bart., younger son of Admiral Sir Charles Ogle, Bart., aged 62.
Dec. 2, at Repton, of rheumatic fever, PERCY DICKINSON KINODON, the second son of Godfrey and Frances Kingston, London Vicarage.
Dec. 6, ELIZABETH MARY, wife of the Rev. J. W. STONE-DONNISON, of Mundham, Norfolk, aged 75 years.
Dec. 7, at 49, Hereford-road, Baywater, Sir ALEXANDER REID, Bart., of Barra, Aberdeenshire, aged 87.

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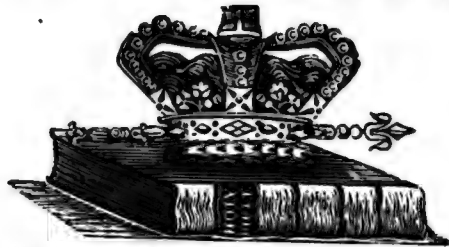
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Reviews.

THE ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.*

The firstfruits of Mr. Dicey's labours in the Chair at Oxford, which Blackstone and Chambers have occupied, are now given to a larger world than that which was privileged to enjoy them by word of mouth. In a series of eight lectures, modestly professing to deal only with two or three guiding principles which pervade the modern Constitution of England, the Vinerian Professor has successfully endeavoured to formulate, explain, and illustrate much that is hazy and obscure to the minds and the hearers of ordinary politicians and commonplace speakers, who assume that they in fact understand things long familiar to them in name. He has tried, and seldom failed, to reach the root of the matter with which he is dealing, to show how it is that law is supreme and Parliament sovereign. And he is not content to leave a thing, once explained, to be forgotten: he enforces his lesson with parallels drawn from other countries, notably from France, Belgium, and the United States; and he points out the consequences, often startling in their novelty, which would ensue were the foundations of the Constitution other than they are. The book is enriched with all that wide reading and quaint humour can give it; and the result is one of the most, if not the most, readable and attractive treatises on English Constitutional law which has ever been published. It is a book which anyone, lawyer or layman, can read with pleasure and profit; and it is an earnest of the work which we may hope to have done by Mr. Dicey in the future.

The two principles which alone Mr. Dicey finds time to work out thoroughly are, as we have hinted, the sovereignty of Parliament and the rule or supremacy of ordinary law. With these, after a preliminary survey of the true nature of Constitutional law, he deals exhaustively. Parliament, as a lawyer uses the term, means the King, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons; the three bodies together constituting what may be best described as "the King in Parliament." In this trio is vested supreme and unlimited legislative authority, the right to make or unmake any law whatever, or, to use De Lolme's grotesque expression, "Parliament can do everything but make a woman a man, and a man a woman." With this authority there is no other to compete; it alone is legal and legislative. Neither the will of the Sovereign, nor a resolution of either House, nor a Court of Justice, nor the vote of the Parliamentary electors can make or repeal a law, which is emphatically an act of Parliament as a whole. An Act once passed cannot be impeached as immoral, or as infringing the Royal prerogative, or as trenching upon the authority of Acts which have preceded it. For an existing Parliament can by no device tie the hands of its successors. Attempts have been made in this direction, but they have been in vain. Witness the fifth Article of the Act of Union:—

That the Churches of England and Ireland, as now by law established, be united into one Protestant Episcopal Church, to be called the United Church of England and Ireland; and that the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government of the said United Church should be and shall remain in full force for ever, as the same now by law established for the Church of England, and that the continuance and preservation of the said United Church as the Established Church of England and Ireland, shall be deemed and be taken to be an essential and fundamental part of the Union.

This was the law deliberately enacted in 1800. The Union is not abrogated, but the Irish Church Act of 1869 is an eloquent token of the ill-success which has attended the Article cited. The salient feature of Parliament is more apparent to a foreign observer like De Tocqueville than to an Englishman. Our Parliament, he says, is alone a legislative and a constituent body. That is, being a "legislative" assembly it can make ordinary laws; being a "constituent" assembly it can make laws which shift the basis of the Constitution. Other law-making bodies are "legislative" without being "constituent." Such a subordinate body has the power of making laws for given purposes. A railway company, for instance, can make and enforce bylaws; but it is perfectly open to anyone who is prosecuted under any such bylaw to show that the bylaw is invalid, as not being authorized by the Act under which it is purported to be made. The representative Assembly of Victoria—the Victorian Parliament—can, with the assent of the Governor, make laws which have the essential characteristic of laws, in that they are perfectly binding in the Courts of Victoria; but they are liable to be treated as void or unconstitutional both in Victoria and before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council when they come into conflict with laws of the Imperial Parliament, on which the Victorian Legislature has no authority to infringe. Such law-making bodies then as these are not sovereign, but subordinate. Parliament is sovereign, and not subordinate. Compare it with the federation of the United States, for the existence of which are necessary (1) a body of countries that are capable of union, and (2) a desire among the inhabitants of those countries not for unity but for union. Thus, a new federation, which means weak government, because the distribution of all the powers of the State among co-ordinate authorities, necessarily leads to the result that no one authority can wield the same amount of power as under a unitarian constitution is possessed by the Sovereign—which tends to produce Conservatism, because its Constitution must needs be written and rigid, and which means legalism because the Judges can and must

determine the limits to the authority both of the Government and of the Legislature. In each and all of these things the Government which rules the Western shores of the Atlantic presents the strongest contrast to that which rules those on the East.

The second part of the code before us discusses the supremacy, predominance, or rule of law—that is, the security given by the English Constitution to the rights of individuals. This means three things certainly. First, that no man is punishable, or can be lawfully made to suffer in body or goods except for a distinct breach of law established in the ordinary legal manner before the ordinary Courts of the land. Secondly, that in England no man is above the law, but that here every man, whatever be his rank or condition, is subject to the ordinary law of the realm, and amenable to the jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals. Thirdly, that the general principles of the Constitution (as, for example, the right to personal liberty, or the right of public meeting) are with us the result of judicial decisions determining the rights of private persons in particular cases brought before the Courts. Thus, the Constitution is, with us, the result of the ordinary law of the land, because the principles of private law have been by the action of the Courts and Parliament so extended as to determine the position of the Crown and of its servants. The rules which in foreign countries naturally form part of a Constitutional Code, are in England not the source but the consequence of the rights of individuals as defined and enforced by the Courts. After showing the nature of the "rule of law," in the main heads of which we have followed him, Mr. Dicey proceeds to discuss some of its applications, taking seven examples which he has probably found well adapted to interest his hearers at Oxford and which are certainly "good reading" for this larger body to whom he now appeals. He has chosen well when he takes the rights to personal freedom, to freedom of discussion, public meeting, martial law, the Army, the Revenue, and the responsibility of Ministers as the illustrations of his text. When the treatment of the right to personal freedom naturally gives occasion for a graphic survey of the Habeas Corpus Acts and the statutes by which, as in Ireland in 1881, they are now and again suspended; when the analysis of the right to the freedom of discussion opens the door for a historical account of the liberty of the press; when the right of public meeting, popularly discussed, gives opportunity for showing the exact position of the Salvation Army when recently in conflict with a so-called Skeleton Army—these pages cannot but be full of vivid, even engrossing, interest. We cannot take a better illustration of the merits of Mr. Dicey's book than a passage in which he dispels a common decision as to the national revenue:—

People often talk (he says on p. 317) as though, if Parliament did not meet, no taxes would be legally payable; and the assembling of Parliament was, therefore, secured by the necessity of filling the national exchequer. The idea is encouraged by the study of periods—such as the reign of Charles I., during which the Crown could not legally obtain necessary supplies without the constant intervention of Parliament. But the notion that at the present day no money could legally be levied if Parliament ceased to meet is unfounded. Millions of money would come into the Exchequer even though Parliament did not sit at all. For though all taxation depends upon Acts of Parliament, it is far from being the case that all taxation now depends upon annual or temporary Acts. . . . Taxes, the proceeds of which amount to nearly six-sevenths of the whole yearly revenue, are imposed by permanent Acts. Such taxes are the Land-tax, the Customs, the Excise, the Stamp duties, and the like. These taxes would continue to be payable even though Parliament should not be convened for years.

Such an explicit statement as this should go far to dispel the mist of nebulous half-knowledge which in many minds envelopes the subject of taxation by Parliament.

After showing that the sovereignty of Parliament and the supremacy of the law of the land, being the two principles which pervade the whole of the English Constitution, really favour and act beneficially on each other, Mr. Dicey's book concludes with an interesting lecture on the connection between the law of the Constitution and the conventions of the Constitution. He asks what is the nature of such constitutional understandings as that "A Cabinet, when outvoted on any 'vital question, may appeal once to the country 'by means of a dissolution,' or that 'Parliament 'ought to be summoned for the despatch of 'business at least once in every year.' All or most of such rules are rules for determining the mode in which the discretionary powers of the Crown (or of the Ministers, the servants of the Crown) ought to be exercised, and all such rules have one ultimate aim, which is to secure that Parliament, or the Cabinet, which is indirectly appointed by Parliament, shall in the long run give effect to the will of that power which in modern England is the true political Sovereign of the State—the majority of the electors or the nation. It is when he comes to the inevitable inquiry, What is the "sanction" by which obedience to the conventions of the Constitution is enforced, that Mr. Dicey is more nearly at fault than anywhere else in his lectures. Suppose, for instance, that Parliament were for more than a year not summoned for the despatch of business. This would be a most unconstitutional proceeding. Yet there is no Court in the land before which one could go with the complaint that Parliament had not been assembled. True, Ministers may be impeached; but, as Mr. Dicey says, there are insuperable difficulties to entertaining the belief that the dread of the Tower and the block exerts any appreciable influence over the conduct of modern statesmen. There is also the power of public opinion, which gives validity to the received precepts for the

conduct of public life. But the penalty which constrains the boldest political adventurer to obey the fundamental principles and conventions of the Constitution lies in the fact that the breach of these principles and of these conventions will almost immediately bring the offender into conflict with the Courts and the law of the land. If Parliament were not summoned for a year, the Mutiny Act would expire; and everyone who takes part in the control of the army, from the commander-in-chief to the humblest sergeant-major, would every day be breaking or sanctioning breaches of the law. Again, there would be no Appropriation Act passed, and by this alone can the revenue be legally applied to the purposes of the Government. Hundreds of persons would be at once and necessarily involved in distinct acts of illegality which the tribunals of the country would be bound to punish. In this particular instance the consequences of a breach of the unwritten convention that Parliament must be summoned every year are easily apparent. But in other illustrations which Mr. Dicey gives of these tacit understandings it is by no means so easy to see the "sanction" by the unseen power of which the convention is enforced. It is, however, by pressing home such truths as these that the Vinerian Professor has done such a good service as is contained in the book before us both to students and to lawyers, and, what is more, to the far larger class of readers who take an intelligent interest in the laws and conventions of the Constitution under which Englishmen live, and who have as yet found few such instructive and no such brilliant guide for their labours as that which now lies ready to their hands.

MORE WHITEWASH.*

When we recently treated in our leading columns of "Heroes and Heroines," we referred to the process of whitewashing historical characters which has become so fashionable of late. A startling specimen of that process is now before us in Mr. Legge's laborious work, entitled *The Unpopular King*. In it he has ventured on a very elaborate vindication of the character of Richard III.; and, if he has not altogether succeeded in persuading us that his hero was the most meek-mannered man who ever waded through bloodshed to a crown, he has put forth a brilliant specimen of special pleading on behalf of his unpopular client. It is, probably, not necessary to remind the reader of a previous attempt of a similar kind made by Horace Walpole, of whose *Historic Doubts* Mr. Legge has throughout availed himself. But since Walpole's time a great amount of additional information has been collected from various sources bearing on the character of Richard III. That information has not as a rule been favourable, when read without the light thrown upon it by a preconceived theory such as that of Mr. Legge's. Indeed, Mr. Gairdner, who is the latest authority on the subject, has arrived at conclusions very different from those of the present apologist, who, while acknowledging the valuable material which has thus been furnished to the historical student, demurs to the conclusions which Mr. Gairdner considers to be warranted by that material. It may be at once admitted that the memory of the supposed crooked King—even the crooked back is questioned by his admirers—has suffered from the natural tendency to trample on the memory of the fallen and to exalt the claims of the successful, which tinged the narratives of those who wrote when Henry VII. was on the throne, and when naturally the Sovereign whom he had supplanted was in evil odour. But, making full allowance for those unfavourable influences which colour the writings of the almost contemporary authorities, and making further allowance for the natural tendency of English youth—and also of English age—to take its history from Shakespeare, we cannot believe that the current estimate of the character of Richard III. can be so entirely unfounded as Mr. Legge would have us believe. The Grand Old Man says he appeals to the general election to whitewash him; and the Grand Old King—as the present historian would style him—might be content to rest his hope of being whitewashed on Mr. Legge's efforts. Neither one nor the other can be conscientiously congratulated on the result, though the supporters both of the one and the other are more ingenious than ingenuous, more energetic than scrupulous, in their attempt to carry out the whitewashing process.

Sir Thomas More, Hall, and Holinshed, were the authorities on whom Shakespeare mainly relied in the composition of that portrait of Richard III. which has obtained universal acceptance among English-speaking people. These authorities are vigorously attacked by Mr. Legge, who maintains that More simply edited a work of Bishop Morton, whose Lancastrian sympathies are, as he asserts, remarkable for what he calls the "reckless attempts to blacken the character of 'Richard,' while, as to Hall and Holinshed, he is content to qualify their narratives as "fabulous tales." On the other hand he attaches considerable importance to a contemporary MS. discovered by him in the library of Hardwicke Hall, to which no previous writer has had access. This is the *Encomium of Richard the Third*, by William Cornwallis, which contains an elaborate panegyric on the monarch who fell at Bosworth, all the more valuable as the writer could not at the time of its composition have been swayed by fear or affection. We do not, however, gather from Mr. Legge that the Cornwallis MS. deals in any way with the charges which have made Richard III. a byword among English Kings. Of these charges, that of the murder of the sons of Edward IV. is the one which most strikes the

* *The Unpopular King*. By Alfred C. Legge. In Two Vols.—London: Ward and Downey, 1885.

mind of the general reader of history. If this charge were established, Mr. Legge admits that it would be one of the foulest crimes on record. It is, therefore, on his attempt to vindicate the memory of his hero from this foul charge, that he has mainly concentrated his efforts, and, while acknowledging that the speculations of five hundred years have failed to resolve the mystery of the disappearance of the sons of Edward IV., he refuses to admit that which is at once the most probable and the best supported solution of that mystery, tracing the murder home to the man who would most have profited by it, and maintained a determined silence in reference to the reports current in his own time that the Princes had met a violent death. The explanations which the apologist endeavours to give of that silence are by no means satisfactory, and there is, it must be candidly avowed, very little to support his deliberate judgment that

Every ascertained fact countenanced the theory that not Richard but the Duke of Buckingham may have been the principal, and not Tyrrell but Ratcliffe an accessory in the murder or transportation of the Royal youths.

"Or transportation" is the suggestion which underlies Mr. Legge's defence; but he completely fails to explain what became of the transported. One of the two Princes, as he suggests, died a natural death in the Tower; though, if this were so, there seems no reason that it should not have been publicly proclaimed. Indeed, Richard would on his own account have been only too anxious to proclaim it. To be thoroughly consistent Mr. Legge ought to have cast in his lot with the supporters of Perkin Warbeck; but this is rather more than even he ventures to do, and he contents himself with the half-hearted suggestion that the laws of evidence lend greater probability to the claim of that famous impostor than to the tradition which Shakespeare has adopted.

With another charge against his hero, that of the murder of the young Prince of Wales, Mr. Legge deals in a different manner. He regards it as among Richard's "intellectual triumphs" that he should have wooed and won Anne Neville while it is almost certain that she believed him guilty of a double murder and doubted the sincerity of his professed devotion to herself. Though he does not accept the theory that jealousy might be assumed as the motive of the crime, he complains that Richard's detractors have not taken into consideration his "tender feelings as a lover," and shadows forth a romantic story of his early attachment to the Earl of Warwick's daughter. Another proof of his intellectual superiority is found in his reconciliation with his brother's widow, despite her belief that he was guilty of her children's blood. It should be mentioned in passing that Mr. Legge scarcely allows that belief a sufficient place in his survey of the evidence on that point. If the charge really originated, as he would have us believe, with Henry VII. and his supporters, it could hardly have been implicitly believed by the unhappy mother in Richard's lifetime. As to his conduct to his brother Clarence, Mr. Legge admits that Richard aspired to the throne in Edward's life, that "he stood near the Crown," "whose dazzling lustre corrupted his moral sense," and he adds, "He never went back from a resolution deliberately formed." This, we may suggest, is the very view which is generally entertained; and it was never supposed by anyone, even by Shakespeare, of whom the apologist falls so foul, that the crimes which are attributed to Richard III. were committed from sheer love of wickedness, and without any motive such as that which is here acknowledged. While Mr. Legge indignantly denies that Richard was guilty of the death of "false, fleeting, perjured Clarence," he admits that "he cannot be absolved from at least a constructive responsibility for his attainder." When he comes to the consideration of Richard's less distinguished victims, Mr. Legge throws up the sponge. To quote his own words, "that Rivers, 'Grey, and Hastings were the victims of his 'ambition must be allowed," and the fate of the latter, he admits, "confronts us with indisputable evidence that, in the pursuit of his 'insatiable ambition, Richard was not incapable 'of deeds of blood." It is all very well to say that these deeds of blood are beside the question, and that the real test of Richard's character is to be found in the question how he used that great position which he won by such foul means. When, however, Mr. Legge comes to apply that test he is compelled to admit that the usurper's tenure of that position was too short to allow of its application. We are therefore compelled to judge the deservedly *Unpopular King* by his admitted misdeeds rather than by what he might have done if he had longer held the position so foully won.

Though we cannot admit that the speech for the defence would lead us to bring in a verdict of not guilty, we are glad to recognise the skill and ability which characterises it. Mr. Legge has given us, if not a very convincing, at all events a very interesting book. He writes with vigour and spirit, sometimes almost with eloquence; and if we cannot altogether trust his judgment, founded on the materials which he has brought together, it is because he has in the exercise of it shown more of the spirit of the partisan than of the judge. This, which diminishes the historical value of his book, makes it all the more agreeable reading; for it must be owned that, as a rule, historians who follow the method of Lord Macaulay give a life and reality to the objects of their hero-worship which is missing in the more faithful but less vivid portraiture of the historian who follows the method of Sir George Cornwallis Lewis. Mr. Legge writes throughout in the partisan spirit of the former rather than in the judicial spirit of the latter. The result is that his

* *Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution*. By A. V. Dicey, B.C.L., of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Vinerian Professor of English Law, Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, Hon. LL.D. Glasgow.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1885.

book, while partaking of the levelness partakes also of the unfairness of Lord Macaulay, while it avoids the dryness but does not attain to the fairness of Sir George Cornwall Lewis.

HENRY FAWCETT.*

Surveying the books of the present year, it may fairly be said that if *Gordon's Diary* was the most interesting record of the history of weeks on which the gaze of all Englishmen was centred, *Fawcett's Life* is the story of a man with whom all felt a peculiar bond of sympathy, and who died, not only without an enemy, but lamented by the nation at large. All knew his misfortune, if blindness can be said to have been a misfortune to one on whom had fallen a blow innocently inflicted by a father's hand, which really furthered rather than impeded his son's career. So it was that his countrymen took a peculiar interest in that career, in the cheery battle which the blind man fought against odds that would have been to any one else overwhelming. Whether as Cambridge professor, as hardheaded economist, as independent member of the Radical party, or as Postmaster-General, Fawcett was peculiarly the object of human sympathy, and every one cordially wished him success. Success he attained, though he was but fifty-one when he died, in a degree which it is given to few to reach. The story of that success is told in the pages of Mr. Stephen's book, and there can be few more striking proofs of the interest which men felt and feel in Fawcett's character than the fact that within a fortnight of its publication Mr. Stephen's book has reached a second edition. It is one of the few biographies to which a long life may be confidently predicted. Mr. Stephen was a friend of Fawcett's from the days when they were at college together, and those who know the vigour of language and clearness of thought that are associated with the name of Stephen, will not need to be told that this latest book is written in a manner worthy of its subject. The arrangement is novel, but eminently successful. With some disregard of the old rule that the chronological order of events must be closely followed up, Mr. Stephen has separated the various phases of Fawcett's life, and dealt with each by itself. There is a section of the book for his blindness, another for his Cambridge life as a whole, a third for his work as a political economist, a fourth for his struggle towards and success in the House of Commons; while separate chapters are devoted to him in his capacity of "Member for India," to his labours in the Post Office and to his efforts in the cause of the preservation of commons. These are distinct matters, and it is well worth some sacrifice of strict order of date to have all that can throw light on the man as he dealt with each matter brought together—"focused," as it were, into a particular part of the book. Space will not allow us to more than indicate some of the leading characteristics of this most interesting life.

The well-known story of how Fawcett became blind is retold in a few touching words. What was his chief compensation he has himself recorded. "The silver lining to the dark cloud is 'the wonderful and inexhaustible fund of human kindness to be found in this world, and the appreciation which blind people must have at every moment of their life of the cordial and ready willingness with which the services which they needed were generously offered to them.'" Fawcett's great trouble was alleviated in two ways—first, by his own exhaustless energy; secondly, by the sympathy of his innumerable friends. Never was a man who made friends so easily and kept them so well. Mr. Stephen adapts to him Johnson's famous remark upon Burke, that if you had taken refuge with him under a haystack from a shower of rain you would have discovered his genius for friendship. Fawcett's misfortune, however, did much more than attract friends to his side. As his biographer says:—

It not merely brought out his buoyant vigour of character, but mellowed and sweetened his nature, and strengthened the tenderness which at all times underlay his masculine courage, by making every little service, given or received, a new bond in the great web of kindly attachments which connected him with his family and the wider circle of his friends. Fawcett's friendship always seemed to be tacitly blended with gratitude; and he rendered any little service, not as one who is conferring a favour, or even as one who is simply fulfilling the duty of a friend, but as one who is unobtrusively recognising an obligation for previous kindness.

What is perhaps the most striking characteristic of the man is his enormous capacity for enjoyment. Whatever he was doing, whether speaking from the corner-seat which very quickly became his own in the House of Commons, or lecturing to his class on political economy, skating or fishing, riding or walking, or even, as his habit was, rowing stroke of the "Ancient Mariners" boat down to Baitabite, or, it may be, smoking a cigar among some old friends, he enjoyed life to the utmost. Whatever came before him to do he did as well as ever he could, and it was a thorough pleasure to him to do it. Everything he did he did heartily, and he not only derived intense pleasure from it himself, but communicated much of that pleasure to those who were thrown with him. In the sound of his cheery tones and joyous laugh trouble and *ennui* were things unknown. He was welcome wherever he went, though his opinions were of the strongest and the least concealed that ever man held. We will say nothing here of his political views, except that from friend and foe alike he won unqualified respect.

It was inevitable that many people should think that Fawcett's blindness was an insuperable barrier to his advancement. When he first stood for Parliament, "Common Sense" wrote to the

Times wanting to know how he would find his way into the lobby, how he would catch the Speaker's eye, and so forth. The last argument, as Mr. Stephen justly says, would have been more to the purpose if Fawcett had been a candidate for the Speakership. Fawcett had no difficulty in rebutting such attacks. He at once challenged his then opponent, Mr. Layard, to argue with him any point supposed to require eyesight, when he would show his power of dealing with statistics and figures. One elector asked him how he could understand local questions—in regard, for example, to laying out new streets. Fawcett explained how he could inform himself thoroughly by putting pins in a map.

What he liked best was to talk and be treated as if he still had his eyesight. He asked for no pity and required no excuses to be made for him. He was quite content to struggle with other men in the arena of life as all his senses were left intact. And the work he did was prodigious. He will probably be best remembered by his labours at the Post Office.

Curiously enough (he wrote to his father in 1883) before I had been a fortnight at the Post Office I felt that there were five things to be done—(1) the parcel post, (2) the issue of postal orders, (3) the receipt of small savings in stamps and the allowing small sums to be invested in the funds, (4) increasing the facilities for life insurance and annuities, and (5) reducing the price of telegrams. The first four I have succeeded in getting done, and now the fifth is to be accomplished.

These five reforms, says his biographer, "to which may be added the measure in regard to 'telephones,' were, in fact, Fawcett's chief performances" at the Post Office.

It was by work such as this that Fawcett made himself a place, and a notable place, in the world—a place which will never be filled again as he filled it. To the able writer who has enabled the outside world to see something of what went in Fawcett's inner life we must needs be grateful. The most dutiful of sons, the most loving and truthful of husbands, the most faithful of friends to rich and poor alike, his early death caused a great gap, and many hearts were chilled by the sad news which spread through the country on the November evening when it took place. Mr. Stephen could not have chosen a more eloquent testimony to the regard in which Fawcett was universally held than the letter in which several working-men, his old friends at the Brighton Railway works, offered to do what they could for a widow and daughter whom they thought left in poverty. Their aid was not needed; but the feeling which prompted the suggestion is a worthy record of the work which Fawcett did among his fellow-men. Monuments are being erected to his memory; but they are, in Mr. Stephen's words, only "the outward symbols of the living influence still exercised upon the hearts of his countrymen" by a character equally remarkable for masculine "independence and generous sympathy." No better memorial could be raised than that which his early friend has wrought in the pages of this most interesting book.

AT THE SIGN OF THE LYRE.*

We do not know that we are altogether justified in including Mr. Austin Dobson's new volume among Christmas books, and reserving it for notice in a supplement more especially devoted to that class of literature. But we must make this excuse for our so doing, that it is pre-eminently adapted for a Christmas present, and we shall be much surprised if it is not extensively utilised for that purpose. Not, indeed, that it is specially suited for Christmas, but it is at all events specially suited for a gift-book for those who desire at a small cost to confer a great deal of pleasure. No lover of poetry can fail to appreciate such a present, and the grace and refinement of Mr. Dobson's muse are admirably illustrated in it. The title, though perhaps a little fantastic, is very expressive. It is *At the Sign of the Lyre* that the writer exposes his goods to view, and the quality of those goods must satisfy the most exacting purchaser. Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co. have ably seconded him in his efforts to make his volume attractive, and the well-worn epithet of "dainty" is certainly applicable to the volume before us as far as the work of the publisher is concerned. But even if presented in a less attractive outward garb, its intrinsic merit would have been sufficient to procure for it a ready acceptance, and there are few volumes less dependent on their outward garb for attraction. *At the Sign of the Lyre*, when taken in conjunction with its companion—published not very long since under the title of *Old World Idylls*—comprises all those pieces which the author at present desires to preserve. He has somewhat ruthlessly excised a good deal which his admirers will be unwilling to part with, but he has retained little, if anything, which is not worthy of his reputation. In the volume before us there are a good many pieces selected from his earlier works, but there is also a large proportion of new matter not before collected. Some of the poems we recognise as having appeared in recent numbers of the *English Illustrated Magazine*. Others are gathered from volumes now out of print; and while we regret the stern impartiality with which Mr. Austin Dobson has revised and rejected much of his earlier work, we are grateful to him for what he has spared. Those who have studied him of old will be glad to possess *At the Sign of the Lyre* for the sake of the new pieces which it contains; those who have not so studied him will be glad to possess it as saving out of the wreck much which has become inaccessible to the ordinary book-buyer. We trust that we have yet many graceful and refined poems to expect from the same gifted writer. Perhaps when he

next collects them together he may be induced to look back more leniently on his earlier works and reproduce some of them which he has here excluded. However this may be, let us be grateful for what we have got. Certainly few volumes of modern poetry contain so much that is worth reading as *At the Sign of the Lyre*. If we have not given any specimen from it to justify our commendation, it is because to do so would be superfluous for those already acquainted with Mr. Dobson's writings; while those who are as yet unacquainted with those writings have a rich treat in store for them which we do not desire to forestall. It is difficult to know exactly how to describe the poet's style, or to place him under any hard-and-fast head of classification. He is a good deal more than a mere writer of society verses, and though his wonderful mastery of metre adds much to the attraction which his poems possess for the cultivated reader, they are by no means dependent for their attraction on the charm of their manner apart from their matter. Indeed, where Mr. Dobson is—to our mind, at all events—least successful is where he hampers the free flight of his muse by a straining after the artificial effects borrowed from French poetry.

ENGLISH AND WELSH CATHEDRALS.*

We venture to think that among the most acceptable of the gift-books of the present season will be the *édition de luxe* which Messrs. Cassell have published of their interesting volume on *The Cathedral Churches of England and Wales*. This, which is limited to five hundred copies, is printed on superior paper, and special pains have been taken with the engravings. In the result the merit of the various illustrations is brought out in many cases far more effectively than in the original issue; but sometimes the views here given are on so small a scale that they lose much of their effect in the luxurious extent of margin here supplied to them.

A tour among the varied attractions of our English Cathedrals is a favourite way with many people of passing their holiday, and those who have done so, or who intend to do so, will be glad to have so pleasant a memorial of what they have done, or so pleasant a programme of what they have to do, as is here afforded. The illustrations, some taken from original drawings and others from photographs, are well chosen, and the book is admirably suited for the drawing-room table, while possessed of more permanent interest and attraction than are generally to be found in books intended for the drawing-room table. Nor are its artistic merits, though these are considerable, its only claim upon the reader's attention. The publishers have secured, to supply the accompanying letterpress, the services of skilful writers well acquainted with the subjects of which they have to treat. We may instance as an example Mr. St. John Tyrwhitt, who writes of the Cathedral at Oxford; Canon Venables, who describes Lincoln; and the Dean of Winchester, to whom his own Cathedral has been entrusted. In the result, by the combined efforts of artists and authors, we have a most admirable work, which, as we have before said, is as acceptable a Christmas present as could well be found. The new reproduction is, as we have said, in many respects much more effective from an artistic point of view than its predecessor, but those who cannot afford to buy the *édition de luxe* will by no means be badly off with the earlier edition, which is still on sale. We regret that the literal interpretation of the scope of the book prevents its including Westminster Abbey, which, having regard to its interest, is certainly as well worthy of notice as the Cathedrals of Manchester or of Liverpool. And even adopting a literal interpretation, the editor might have remembered that there was for a time a Bishop of Westminster, a fact which would have justified him in making his volume more complete than it can be now that it excludes the most famous ecclesiastical edifice in England. But this is the only exception—if, indeed, it may fairly be called an exception—to the completeness of the volume before us. If we might venture to make a suggestion to the enterprising publishers, it would be that they should follow up this handsome volume with a companion treating of the French Cathedrals. Such a book is, indeed, a desideratum in English literature, and Messrs. Cassell are just the people to supply it. The glories of Chartres and of Amiens, of Rheims and of La Mans, of Ronen and of Strasburg—which, for such a purpose, might still be treated as part of France—would supply an inexhaustible theme alike for the pencil of the artist and the pen of the writer. In the meantime we must be grateful to the enterprising publishers for an excellent book for the drawing-room table as that which is here supplied. The frontispiece, which represents the Bell Harry tower at Canterbury, is taken—if we mistake not—from *Picturesque Europe*, and some of the other illustrations strike us as familiar; but even old friends are effectively reproduced, and the volume, as a whole, does great credit alike to the spirit and enterprise of the publishers and the skill of the artists, both in pen and pencil, whom they have summoned to their aid.

THE NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.†

Dr. Murray has completed, after an interval of more than a year and a half, another instalment of his great work, and may be congratulated on having progressed thus far in the laborious task

* *The Cathedral Churches of England and Wales*.—London: Cassell and Co., 1885.

† *A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles*. Edited by James A. H. Murray, LL.D. Part II.—London and Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1885.

which he has undertaken. When, however, we come to consider how far "thus far" extends, our courage rather fails us, and we feel that it is only our "nati natorum et qui nascentur ab illis" who have any chance of seeing it in its completed shape. The present instalment, reaching from "Anta" to "Batten" occupies over three hundred pages, and at this rate of progress it is probable that the entire work will not be completed for many a year to come. The second part deals with no less than 9,135 words, of which the main words, treated each in a separate article, amount to 7,043. Among these we must of necessity find many which are not easily understood of the people. Indeed, we may fairly assume that the "Anta," with which the part opens, will not convey any very definite meaning to the majority of students. It is more commonly found in its plural form "Antæ," and is explained as "a square pilaster on either side of a door or at the corner of a building." The concluding word "Battening" is more familiar, at least, in the form of its verb "Batten," of which many illustrations are given, not, however, including that which will occur to most of us from *Bombastes Furiosus*. It is, of course, impossible to review such a book in detail; but we may safely say that there is not a page in it which does not contain some curious and interesting information. We turned to the word "Authoress," of which we have always had a suspicion that turns out to be unfounded, for no less an authority is produced for it than Pope. Another word which we think might have a place is "Dass" in its sense of beer, which conveys a meaning of its own to every Englishman outside the ranks of Sir Wilfrid Lawson's supporters. Nor do we think that it is a sufficient reason for excluding it that it takes its name from the brewer, when we find "Atchison" admitted as the title of a copper coin derived from the name of the assay-master of the Edinburgh Mint at the beginning of the reign of James VI.

No small space in the present instalment is occupied with the compounds of "Anti," which occupy nearly eight pages, and comprise a vast number of most extraordinary terms of which we must confess ignorance. Indeed, this confession of ignorance must extend to a great part of the book. If our Acrostic Editor got hold of it he would certainly flutter his contributors. What would be their feelings if he introduced such words as *Asterve*, *Apurizite*, *Arvethlich*, *Atramentous cum multis aliis quæ nunc perscribere longum est*? Nor is it only new words of the meaning of which the ordinary reader cannot, from his own unaided ingenuity, form any idea, that startle us by their novelty. There are many new forms and varieties of more familiar words which we are surprised to find claiming a place in the English language. For example, we may venture to doubt if any of our readers have ever heard of "Awaredom," with the meaning of "the state of being on one's guard"; but authority for it is cited from *Walpole's Letters*. When, too, we descend into the regions of modern slang we find our guide equally well supplied. "Awfully," as a simple intensive, reproducing the Greek *deinos*, finds a place in his columns, though "Awful," the adjective in the same sense, is not noticed. But perhaps the most striking example of the admission into the English language of a purely slang expression is to be found in "Arriyah," which, on the authority of a writer in the *Academy*, is explained as "vulgarily 'jovial'."

Dr. Murray's Dictionary is certainly the most complete and elaborate work of the kind which has ever been attempted, and the editor has rallied round him in the production of his arduous task a goodly array of English scholars, to whom he pays a fitting tribute of gratitude in his preface. We stand aghast at the stupendous character of the task which he has undertaken, and feel that his work is one in the presence of which the ordinary critic should content himself with the acknowledgment of his inability to criticise. Had not the Clarendon Press come to his assistance it would have been impossible for Dr. Murray ever to have adventured on his great enterprise, and it is not the least of the many services which the Delegates have rendered to English literature that they have by their liberality and energy made the production of such a book possible. The French Academy may again hide their diminished heads as they did when Dr. Johnson, single-handed, undertook the task which had taxed their united powers, and the great work of Littré himself cannot compare for completeness with that of his English compeer. That the latter may have life and strength to carry it to a conclusion must be the cordial wish of all who have in any degree realised the stupendous character of his task, and the admirable manner in which it has been performed as far as it has gone. But in wishing him this we feel that we are wishing to him a span of life hardly shorter than that of Methuselah himself. For if the remaining instalments are worked out with the same zeal and fidelity and the same liberal use of the materials placed at his disposal by the Philological Society, and his many private students of the science of philology, it is hardly possible to fix a date for its probable completion. It is a work which grows as it proceeds, and the new light thrown by the progress of etymological science on many vexed questions, necessitating, as it so frequently does, a reconsideration of views arrived at after long study, adds to the difficulties of the editor and of the many scholars and men of science who have lent him their aid. It is only by the judicious use of such aid that he can hope to arrive within measurable distance of the completion of his book. Dr. Murray hopes, indeed, as the result of his removal to Oxford—where he will find so much that he has to study ready to his hand,—and with the aid of the larger staff of assistants supplied to

* *Life of Henry Fawcett*. By Leslie Stephen. Second Edition.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1885.

* *At the Sign of the Lyre*. By Austin Dobson.—London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1885.

him by the liberality of the Delegates that he will be able to produce his third part, completing the letter B, early in the coming year, 1886. We cannot but fear that he is somewhat too sanguine in his estimate, and do not ourselves expect to receive his next instalment till later on in the year. But whenever it does come we shall welcome it, feeling sure that it will be distinguished by the same careful study of history and of philology, and the same unrelenting attention to detail which have already marked out the *New English Dictionary* as a work of which Englishmen may well be proud.

NEW NOVELS.

*The Verge of Night** is without question a very clever book, as any book with the name of Mr. Percy Greg on the title-page is likely to be. But we must protest against the undue length to which it is drawn out. This will, we feel sure, be an insuperable obstruction in the way of its attaining to that measure of popularity which in so many other respects it well merits. Novel-readers are but mortal, and the day is gone by in which they were content to follow the adventures of their hero or heroine through any number of volumes. We do not say that Mr. Greg is as long as Richardson, or that the experiences of Meta and her husband extend to the length of Clarissa Harlowe or Sir Charles Grandison; but they are prolonged to an extent unsuited to these days of rapid reading, and we are afraid that for one reader who will enjoy the clever character studies and the wholesome political teaching of *The Verge of Night*, there will be a hundred who will lay it down in disgust at the long-drawn-out style in which the story is told. There is another disadvantage which the ordinary reader has to face. It is possible that he may not be acquainted with Mr. Greg's previous novel, *Ivy, Cousin and Bride*, and Ivy and her husband play so prominent a part in the present work that the ordinary reader in question will find himself somewhat heavily handicapped by this want of acquaintance. Those, however, who do not labour under this disadvantage, and are content to put up with a somewhat unduly lengthy demand upon their interest, will find much in the three volumes before us to arouse that interest. The novel is a political one, after the type with which Lord Beaconsfield has familiarised us; and we are not paying it too high a tribute when we say that Mr. Greg has shown himself no unworthy disciple of the author of *Vivian Grey*. His own political bias is sufficiently shown by the speeches which he puts into the mouths of his various characters, and by the comments which he passes on their deeds and speeches. It is not for us to quarrel with his ideal, though we fear that it is somewhat far from realisation in actual life. When we find in actual life the Irish problem so satisfactorily solved, the question of our national defences so successfully dealt with, and the Imperial character of the people of England so triumphantly established, as they are by the Ministry in which his hero finds a place, we shall doubtless breathe more freely; but till we do so we must regard his views as rather Utopian than practical. He believes with Lord Beaconsfield that the English democracy has stronger Tory instincts than the English bourgeoisie, and looks forward with him to a time when the class from which our Radicals are now recruited will be proud to regard their country as the centre of a great Colonial Empire, and a great Power in Asia, with higher ends in her national life than the production of a certain amount of manufactured goods. His views on the Irish question are also very decided, and a great part of his book is occupied with the manner in which his hero—who is Irish Secretary to an Administration that succeeds in giving to reasonable Irishmen all that they can wish, and in giving to Ireland law and security—confronts the irreconcilables. He is, of course, the object of the abuse of the latter, and the yet more emphatic means by which they propose to enforce their views, such as dynamite explosions and attempts at assassination, play a prominent part in the story. Nor does he only succeed in dealing satisfactorily with the Irish problem; he also puts our national defences on a satisfactory footing. At the close of the book we feel inclined to wish that we could meet with a Raymond Erne in real political life. We also wish that we had many ardent politicians who could plead as tersely and as powerfully as Mr. Greg has done through the mouth of his imaginary politician the cause of that high type of Toryism which has found in him so eloquent an exponent.

The novel derives so much of its interest from its political character that we have scarcely left ourselves room to speak of it in its non-political aspect. We hardly think that Mr. Greg shows himself so successful in the construction of his story as in the scenes of imaginary political history which he so graphically describes. But even regarded simply as a novel there is much in it which is attractive, many characters which arouse our sympathy. Putting aside the more obvious political portraits, such as Brassingham and Bradley, we must give the first place to Leatrane, "the misogynist sceptic and Tory cynic," who, as editor of the *Courier*, renders such good service to his friends. His daughter Edith is the second heroine. Her self-sacrifices for her father's sake, and the scenes between her and Lord Ulswater, are touchingly described. For our own part we should prefer her as a wife to heroine number one—a high-spirited spoilt child, who marries the hero and remains devoted to him throughout, though her temper is not of the perfect character generally allotted to heroines, and in her very

devotion there is an unpleasant element of self-assertion. The hero himself has well-founded reason to fear for his own sanity, and the night on the verge of which he stands, according to the title of the novel, is the hopeless blackness of madness. His grounds of apprehension are known to his wife's cousin, the villain of the story, James Carey, a member of Parliament and the editor of a scurrilous society journal, who hates both her and her husband with that most bitter of all hatreds which is felt by the recipient of undeserved favours from those he has wronged. He revenges himself for the failure of his schemes for extracting hushmoney by publishing an infamous libel on Erne and his wife, thus driving the former to the very verge of that night the shadow of which he so much dreads. The shattered nerves and heated brain almost give way, but the remonstrance of Leatrane, and yet more the true-hearted kindness and judgment of Lady Glynn, preserve him at the critical moment, and the former succeeds in forcing an apology from Carey and rendering him incapable of further mischief. So from the very verge of night he is brought back to the bright sunshine of a happy life, in the full blaze of which we leave him and Meta.

The heroine of the new story by the popular author of *Phyllis and Molly Dawn*, which indulges in the somewhat unintelligible title of *Green Pleasure and Grey Grief** is without doubt a very charming young lady, but we have rather too much of the love-making between her and Dick Bouverie. Our inability to appreciate this is, perhaps, a sign that we are getting too case-hardened by a long experience of novel-reading, and that it is time to give place to some more susceptible critic. But however this may be, we certainly think that an undue space is devoted by the author to this branch of her subject. Dick is always going through what he calls "sundry 'lover-like technicalities'"—as, for example, where "he lays his lips upon her bonny head, and draws 'her the eighteenth particle of an inch closer to 'him.' Having done this on more than one occasion, it may be a matter of surprise that the devoted pair should not marry, but the sad fact is that they are separated by the influence of his mother, Lady Bouverie, a remarkably unpleasant and ill-mannered lady. The ground of that interference,—which is not in itself unjustifiable, whatever we may think of the manner in which it is carried out,—is a report that poor Dolores, who has been brought up by her aunt, Miss Maturin, is illegitimate, and this report is confirmed by Miss Maturin herself, who has been led by a chain of unfortunate circumstances to believe in her sister's shame. In the end the stigma is removed from the heroine, but this is brought about in somewhat melodramatic fashion. She flies in horror from her friends after the announcement of her illegitimacy by Lady Bouverie, made with a heartlessness and brutality which are unnecessary and unnatural. Wandering aimlessly about the country, she arrives in a state of exhaustion at a house occupied by an elderly gentleman, who entertains her hospitably, and ultimately turns out not only to be her father, but to be also the uncle of her lover. This does not, however, transpire till Dick Bouverie and Miss Maturin discover her in her retirement, and Miss Maturin is horrified to recognise in her niece's protector the man who, as she believes, ruined her poor sister. But it turns out to be a perfect chapter of cross-purposes between Miss Maturin and the father of Dolores, who had really married in private his supposed victim; so there is nothing to prevent Dick's union with the lady of his affections. To add to his mother's annoyance, it turns out the new-found father and uncle is the real baronet, and Lady Bouverie has to give up the title of which she was so proud. The theme of the story is not altogether a pleasant one, as will be seen from this brief outline, and there is a very strong element of improbability about it which interferes with its artistic effect. But there are some striking and also some graceful scenes in it, and not only the heroine herself, but many of the other characters, are pleasantly drawn. We may single out for special commendation Miss Maturin, the aunt, and also Audrey Ponsonby, with whom all her father's pupils naturally fell in love. We do not, however, think that as a whole *Green Pleasure and Grey Grief* is quite up to the usual level of the author of *Molly Dawn*.

Miss Mayo is a disciple of the school of Mrs. Henry Wood; and though we cannot say that she has reached to the measure of success attained by the founder of her school, her book possesses many of the characteristics of that founder which most conduce to her popularity. A mystery there unquestionably is, and an ingenious kind of dissected puzzle is furnished by the various incidents introduced, all more or less leading on to the dénouement. To piece together these incidents and put them each in their proper place is a task calculated to exercise our ingenuity, and it thus possesses a measure of attraction over the reader's mind which is somewhat disproportionate to the actual merits of the story. For we must acknowledge that, regarded from a purely literary point of view, these merits are of the smallest. It is, however, more than possible that the ordinary reader will prefer a work of inferior literary merit which stimulates his curiosity—as *The Mystery of Allan Gralet* is undoubtedly calculated to do—to a work of superior literary merit

which is less successful in this respect. A murder, the suspicion of which falls on the wrong person, a mysterious and gloomy lake, two clandestine marriages, an unexplained disappearance, garnished with episodes of forgery, robbery, second-sight, and spiritualism, will supply a highly-spiced dish of sensation; and it may seem hypercritical in the presence of these attractions to dwell on such unimportant shortcomings as an utter want of reality in the personages introduced and a conversational style which, even if the work had been anonymous, would at once have proclaimed its feminine authorship. The book is, however, one which will be read for the sake of its plot rather than of its characters or of their conversation; and the plot, as we have said, is ingenious, though too much elaborated in its details.

*The Knave of Diamonds** is one of those stories, which have become very popular of late years, in which the criminal and supernatural elements are combined. We have to put aside at once the question of probability if we wish thoroughly to enjoy it; but when this has once been done we must own that we find it a most interesting story. The Knave of Diamonds himself is a villain of the first water, and he is ably seconded by his mistress, Mme. Menier, who uses her power as a spiritualist most effectively but most cruelly in making the charming heroine, Miss Isabel Herbert, commit all sorts of crimes while in a trance. But the villainous proceedings of this accomplished pair are frustrated by a young newspaper writer, who narrates the story in the form of an autobiography; and while the Knave and Mme. Menier are safely disposed of at the Morgue, the fair Isabel is made happy as the bride of Lord Carisbrooke, whom, in one of her trances, she has robbed of the family jewels. The action takes place partly in London, partly in the North, and partly in Paris. We may venture to doubt if the author is quite as well acquainted with the last-named city as she is with other localities. It is certainly surprising to hear of "large gloomy-looking buildings" in the Rue Rivoli, and of "a club called the Maison Dorée" overlooking the Bois de Boulogne. But these defects of local colour are not likely to diminish the interest with which the general reader will follow to its conclusion this story of robbery, murder, and clairvoyance.

CHRISTMAS BOOKS.

One of the most ambitious of the Christmas books of the present year is *The Sermon on the Mount*, published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, which, though it contains a good deal which is decidedly meritorious, cannot on the whole be pronounced to be a successful work. Many of the illustrations fail to attract through the undue realism which is their motive. We cannot, for example, consider that a Puritan matron of Plymouth is a fit illustration of those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake, and the practical illustration of giving alms so that your left hand should not know what your right hand doeth verges on the ludicrous. Nor has the artist been happy in his presentation of Moses as typifying the meek. But though we cannot afford unqualified approval to this good-looking volume, there is very much in it which is worthy of commendation. Some of the borders are very graceful and effective, and nothing has been left undone by the engravers and the publishers to give full effect to the work of the artists employed. Both as regards paper and print no pains have been spared to make the present volume worthy of its great subject. An introduction has been supplied to it by the Bishop of Ripon, which adds considerably to its value.

A less ambitious but a really more artistic contribution to the literature of Christmas gift-books is supplied by *The Parables of Our Lord*, published by the S.P.C.K. This reproduces in a cheaper and more popular form the series of illustrations of the parables on the preparation of which Mr. Millais was engaged for upwards of six years, and on the reproduction of which those most admirable engravers the Brothers Dalziel spared neither skill nor labour. The result is a most choice and valuable giftbook, which, at the moderate price at which it is now published, can hardly fail, we should think, to command many purchasers. Between thirty and forty choice engravings from designs by the greatest of our modern English artists, illustrating those lessons of our Lord and Master conveyed in parables which can never grow old, are here collected together in an attractive little volume, which will supply to many donors of moderate means the opportunity of making a Christmas present which will certainly not offend the artistic taste of either giver or recipient. It is not necessary to go through the various illustrations *seriatim*, but those of The Tares and of The Lost Piece of Silver, reproduced by the artist in yet better-known oil-paintings, and those of The Good Samaritan and of The Pharisee and the Publican are specially worthy of notice. On the other hand, the least happy are those of The Ten Virgins. We also wonder that Mr. Millais did not illustrate The Dragnet, which seems specially adapted to artistic treatment.

Longfellow's popular poem, *The Village Blacksmith*, has been selected by Messrs. Griffith and Farran for reproduction in an illustrated form, adapted for a Christmas giftbook. A good deal of taste has been shown by the artists employed, and the skill of the engraver has certainly done its best for their drawings. Another well-known

poet's work, Burns's *Tam o' Shanter*, has furnished George Cruikshank with subjects for several fantastic and wildly humorous illustrations which have been beautifully printed in colours by Messrs. Clay, Sons, and Taylor.

Those who are desirous to combine instruction with amusement in their Christmas presents will find their tastes well catered for by Mr. Theodore Wood in the sketches of the animal kingdom which he has brought together under the title of *Nature and Her Servants* (S.P.C.K.). We do not know that the title is altogether a happy one. But, after all, what's in a name? and Mr. Wood has collected together so much curious information exemplifying the manner in which the structure of animals is adapted to their manner of life, and has conveyed his information so clearly and so pleasantly, that his book is a welcome addition to our Christian literature. He discourses to us *de omnibus animalibus et quibusdam aliis*, ranging from whales to hedgehogs and from camels to pigs.

Another volume of the same character, but intended for rather older readers, is *Short Studies from Nature* (Cassell and Co.). These are contributed by various writers, and if we mistake not are collected together from the periodical of the same name. A vast amount of information is afforded in the different papers; and though we should not be prepared to pin our faith on the accuracy of every statement in the volume—for allowance must be made for the attachment which scientific writers always feel for their pet theories—it cannot be denied that there is a great deal which is both instructive and amusing in the present volume. Dr. Brown's article on "Birds of Passage" is one of the best papers in the book; but there is not one of them from which the learner cannot gather useful information, though, as we have said before, we do not insist on his pinning his faith on all the statements here contained.

Another of Messrs. Cassell's admirable periodicals which appears in a collected form is the volume for 1885 of *Little Folks*. Now that *Aunt Judy*—"multis illa bonis sebilis occidit"—has disappeared from the scene, we are inclined to think that it holds the foremost place in juvenile literature. The illustrations and the letterpress are alike attractive, and the skill of the designer shown in the preparation of the cover of the volume adds no little to its charm. To those who have children of a suitable age we most cordially and emphatically commend *Little Folks* as the juvenile periodical of the day.

It is a pity that Mr. Cornelius Brown should have deemed it necessary to adopt so grandiloquent a tone in recounting his *True Stories of the Reign of Queen Victoria* (Griffith and Farran). For the history of our own times is just the history of which most people know least; and from the Battle of Waterloo to the period at which we ourselves acquired a consciousness of what is going on around us is for most of us a mere blank. Our gracious Queen is either next year or the year after—authorities seem to differ, but we should have thought the latter was the true view—to celebrate her jubilee; and the "fifty years of 'Europe' during which she has reigned are certainly worth "a cycle of Cathay" in historical interest. It is the story of these years which Mr. Brown has aspired to tell; and, as far as his facts are concerned, there is little about which we can quarrel with him. A few slight errors may be noted, as where he speaks of Lord Justice Bovill and of Sir Frederick Cavendish; but, as a rule, he is accurate as to his facts, though not always appreciating their relative importance, and certainly not always appreciating the advantage of sobriety of style.

Two choice volumes, admirably adapted as gift-books for the present season, have been issued by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode. *The Knight and the Lady*, a domestic legend of the reign of Queen Anne, by Thomas Ingoldsbay, is uniform in size and style with *The Jackdaw of Rheims* and *The Lay of St. Aloys*, lately published by the same firm, and noticed in our columns. It is most elaborately illustrated by Ernest M. Jessop, while the printing and whole got-up of the book reflect the highest credit upon those responsible for its production. *Maud Miller* is Whittier's popular poem charmingly illustrated with twenty-one full-page coloured pictures by George F. Carline. It is demy quarto size, and makes a really handsome book, and one that will certainly be very acceptable to those who desire something out of the common as a Christmas present.

Mr. Fitzgibbon has done well in selecting *The New River* as the subject of his romance, just published by Messrs. Ward and Downey, which will make an excellent giftbook for Christmas, for in it he makes effective use of some very picturesque materials. We do not quite like the colour of the cover, and the design upon it is too suggestive of hydrophobia to be altogether pleasing.

The latest addition to Messrs. Macmillan's *Golden Treasury* series is well adapted for a Christmas book for those more advanced in years than the class of youthful readers for whom the volumes we have hitherto noticed are mainly intended. An edition of Lord Tennyson's *In Memoriam*, exquisitely printed and not encumbered with useless annotations, is a giftbook which no one need feel ashamed to give and anyone would be glad to receive, while the very moderate price at which it is published adds to its attractions in the eyes of the donor without diminishing them in the eyes of the recipient, if he or she, as the case may be, is worthy of such a gift.

* *Green Pleasure and Grey Grief*.—London: Smith, Elder and Co. In Three Vols. 1885.

† *The Mystery of Allan Gralet*. By Isabella Fyves Mayo. In Three Vols.—London: R. Bentley and Son, 1885.

* *The Knave of Diamonds*. By Keith Robertson.—Edinburgh: Wm. Paterson, 1885.

* *The Verge of Night*. By Percy Greg. In Three Vols.—London: Hurst and Blackett, 1885.

The *Three Fairy Princesses* whose old stories are so admirably illustrated by Miss Caroline Paterson are none other than our familiar friends, Snow White, the Sleeping Beauty, and Cinderella. But they have gained no little in attraction by being presented in their present garb, and Messrs. Marcus Ward and Co. have scored another success in the production of so picturesque a little volume as that now before us. No more marked indication of the advance which has been made in juvenile literature of late years could be furnished than a comparison of this most graceful book with the earlier versions of the same legends current when we were young, and certainly the present narrative of their familiar fortunes has all the advantages which the skill of the artist and of the printer can bestow upon it.

The new edition of *Gulliver's Travels* (Blackie), which is adorned with over one hundred illustrations by Gordon Browne, testifies to the unabated popularity of Dean Swift's work, which has in the present edition been judiciously curtailed by the omission of those passages which were unsuited for the perusal of the young or for family reading.

The proverb illustrated in the Christmas number of the *Monthly Packet* for the present year is "Dearest is dearest," and the theme thus proposed is, as usual, treated in various manners, some of them comic, as "Goosey Goosey," and others pathetic, as "Almond bordering." Some of them—as, for example, "Very inconsistent"—are hardly up to the *Monthly Packet* level; and others, again, require a little explanation to show how they bear upon this subject. But the majority are worth reading; and while we regret to find that the editor herself is not among the contributors, we must admit that she has gathered around her a goodly staff, who leave little to be desired, including such established favourites as Miss Christabel Coleridge, Miss Awdrey, and Miss Esme Stuart. The proverbs chosen for next year are "One man can bring a horse to the water, but 'ten cannot make him drink," and "None are so 'blind as those that cannot see." We trust that they will furnish material for as pleasant and readable a volume as that which Mr. Walter Smith has published this year for the benefit of the numerous readers of the *Monthly Packet*.

The Christmas double number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* has no special connection with the season. Indeed, the opening story, contributed by the author of *John Halifax*, and illustrated by Mr. Noel Paton, is described as "A 'Whitautide Wonder.' But, whether seasonable or not, it contains a great amount of attractive matter, both literary and pictorial, and is well worth its price. There are no less than twelve full-page illustrations, of which the frontispiece—a head of the figure of Fortune, after Mr. Burne Jones—is perhaps the most successful, though the study from Sir Frederick Leighton runs it close, and the Pygmalion's Wife of Mr. G. F. Watts is an admirable specimen of engraving. Nor should Mr. Robertson's very clever and characteristic illustrations of his tour through the Côtes du Nord pass without notice; and though Mr. Furness throws a good deal of caricature into his sketches of the House of Lords—the letterpress of which is contributed by Mr. Lucy—they are likely to prove attractive. Mr. Christie Murray continues his novel, "Aunt Rachel." Mrs. Oliphant and Miss Black each contribute a story complete in itself, the one entitled "Dr. Barrère," and the other "Captain Lockhart." The Bishop of Ripon appears—we believe for the first time—as a poet, and we are inclined to think that he is much better as a preacher. We had almost omitted to notice a novel feature in the present number of this deservedly popular magazine, in the shape of a reprint of one of the best-known papers in the *Spectator*, descriptive of a day with Sir Roger de Coverley, to which Mr. Hugh Thomson has contributed some effective illustrations, which we praise highly when we liken them to Mr. Randolph Caldecott's work.

He is a bold man who ventures to illustrate so popular a work as *Treasure Island*. Probably every reader of it has his own picture in his mind's eye of the various personages who figure in Mr. R. L. Stevenson's admirable story, which is quite the best book of its kind that has appeared for many years. This being so, it is very unlikely that any artist, however skilful, can have succeeded in realising that picture, and we cannot say that, speaking for ourselves, the anonymous illustrator of the present edition, just published by Messrs. Cassell, has at all succeeded in reproducing for us Mr. Stevenson's characters as we have imagined them. The more vivid the letterpress of the artist in words, the more difficult is the task of the artist with the pencil. But even making all allowances for that difficulty, we must decline—to take but one instance—to recognise in the Silver here represented the Silver with whom Mr. Stevenson has made us so familiar. Still less happy is the attempt to portray that never-to-be-forgotten blind beggar. At the same time, for those who have not already derived from the book itself a vivid presentment before their mind's eye of those who take part in it, the new edition may have its attraction. We ourselves, though glad of any opportunity of renewing our acquaintance with it, can only feel how inadequate is the skill of the designer to realise effectively the conception of the writer. Still, even with this inadequate attempt at illustration, the new edition of *Treasure Island* is an excellent book for a Christmas present, provided only that the donor is not already familiar with it in its original shape.

The Christmas number for young people of the *Sunday Magazine* for 1885 appears under its

annual title of *Little Snow Flakes*. We are specially struck by the superiority of the illustrations over those which are provided in most of the magazines for elder readers; and the letterpress, as far as we can judge from a somewhat hasty glance through it—life is not long enough to study all Christmas numbers critically—is of a satisfactory character.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

With the King at Oxford (Seeley and Co.) is a remarkably able story of the time of the Great Rebellion in which Professor Church has interwoven fact with fiction in such a manner as to make the work not only interesting, but pre-eminently instructive, especially in connection with that period of English history when were enacted the stirring events in which the hero of this story, Philip Dashwood, took part. These incidents, together with those which are nearly connected with Philip's private life—such as his boyhood, his education, and residence at Oxford, and his love-making—are all so pleasantly described that one is little inclined to leave the book until the last page is reached. An additional attraction in the volume are the sixteen illustrations which have been copied from prints of the period, and are admirably executed in colours. It should be mentioned that Professor Church has written the story in the phraseology of the sixteenth century, and has assuredly succeeded in producing a book, than which there can scarcely be found one more suitable for a Christmas gift.

In *Border Lances* (Seeley and Co.) the author of *Belt and Spur* has written a pleasant and stirring romance of the Northern Marches in the reign of Edward III., in which he has followed closely the *Chronicles of Lanercost*, *Wyntoun's Poems*, and other important works of the period, so that the facts as given may be deemed most reliable. He has made good use of the materials, and has written a book which will especially interest young readers, who are invariably charmed with stirring historical facts when woven into a story of more than average interest. The principal events of which a record is given include the burning of Ross Castle, the siege of Dunbar Castle, the joust at Berwick Town, the taking of Roxburgh Castle, the battle of Durham, and other exciting incidents connected with the incursion of the Scots in the days of Edward III. and their repulse by the English army. There are many quaint and curious pictures copied from the books of the period, and it is interesting to compare them with the more modern specimens of illustrations; many of the pages, too, are embellished with antique side and tail engravings, while the illuminated cover, title-page, and phraseology of the book are all in keeping with the times in which the scenes of the story are laid. It is altogether a charming book, and one that should be in great request.

Mr. Ballantyne is a well-established favourite with young people, and every Christmas he comes to the front with some new stories which possess considerable attraction. Messrs. James Nisbet and Co. have published two books by him this year, one of which, *The Island Queen*, tells us some marvellous anecdotes of the effect of fire and water in the Southern Hemisphere. The author anticipates a difficulty of belief on the part of his readers, and to remove any doubts which may be caused by the astounding character of the convulsions of Nature that play so prominent a part in his story, maintains that he has reduced, rather than intensified, "the explosive proclivities of 'Nature and the wonderful eccentricities of 'mankind' which he has utilised for the purpose of his Christmas story. The scene of his other tale, *The Rover of the Andes*, is laid in South America, and in this case, as in the other, the author guarantees the correctness of his narrative as far as regards its local colouring.

The Champion of Odin (Cassell and Co.) takes us to Northern lands, and brings together, perhaps without sufficient regard to chronological accuracy, many incidents of Scandinavian and of early English history. In the result Mr. Hodggets has produced a stirring story of Viking life in the days of old, which is likely well to hold its own even among the vast throng of competitors for the favour of boyish readers which have appeared this Christmas.

Another of these competitors is *The Cruise of the Thesus* (Griffith and Farran), which is dedicated by the author, Mr. Arthur Knight, to Bishop Tozer. It is full of adventure, and if some parts remind us of old and familiar stories of naval daring, it is not the less likely to be popular with our boys, who are never wearied of such memorials of the mariners of England. The sister service supplies the material for the next volume on our list, which is published by the same firm. In it Mr. Groves, whose *From Cadet to Captain* is already an established favourite, tells the story of *A Soldier Born*, and records with much spirit and vigour the experiences of a subaltern in the Crimea and during the Indian Mutiny.

Fritz and Eric (Hodder and Stoughton) is one of the most imposing-looking of the books for boys which the present season has produced. Mr. Hutcheson, the author, has much experience in that class of literature, and he has succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Gordon Browne to illustrate his book, which he has done very effectively. It is a bold proceeding on the author's part to run so counter to popular opinion as he has done in his defence of Bazaine, but there is far more to be said on behalf of the supposed traitor than is generally allowed. This defence is introduced into the first part of the story, and it

is not till after the fall of Metz that the second part of it, which justifies its sub-title of *The Brother Cousins*, commences. Both as a tale of the Franco-Prussian war and of experiences across the Atlantic the book is a very good one, and we may safely predict that it will be received with enthusiasm by those youthful readers who are fortunate enough to find it included in their Christmas gifts.

The Briny Deep (Griffith and Farran) is a capital story of old days in the merchant service. It is written by Captain Tom, who tells of some of the adventures he met with while in command of his own vessel, the *Flying Cloud*. His descriptions are certainly animated, if they do not bear evidence of literary culture, and the romantic episodes detailed in the story are just those that will always delight the youthful reader.

Master of his Fate (same publishers) is a translation from the Swedish of A. Blanchi. It is a simple though pleasing story, and many of the scenes and descriptions are very striking.

Hugh's Sacrifice, by C. M. Norris (same publishers), is a story of school-life in England, in which troubles and trials of boy life are faithfully portrayed. It is capably illustrated by Mr. Harry Furniss.

The Penang Pirates, by John C. Hutcheson (same publishers) supplies some interesting particulars in narrative form concerning the pirates who infested the Malayan Archipelago and the great water-highways of the East. The voyage of the *Hankow Lin* furnishes material for some exciting records of adventure and hairbreadth escapes.

Professor A. Church's story *Two Thousand Years Ago* (same publishers) will be one of the most popular of the many volumes issued at this season. The scene is laid in that interesting period the last days of the Roman Republic, the hero, Lucius Marius, being a young Roman who, through the influence of Cicero, obtains an appointment in Sicily. The chequered career of this young man will be followed with the deepest interest by those boys into whose possession the book may come; and they will at the same time gain a clear insight into the history and life of the ancient Roman world.

In *By Fire and Sword* (Cassell and Co.) Mr. Thomas Archer has written a story of the Huguenots of considerable interest, full of striking historical facts and stirring incidents connected with the French and Walloon refugees and their descendants in Canterbury and Moorfields. The recent commemoration of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes will lend additional interest to the story.

Tales of school life are always acceptable with boys of every age, notwithstanding we repeatedly find recorded over and over again the same boyish tricks. There is, too, invariably a similarity in many of the incidents connected with the lads and their associations, their adventures, &c. The Rev. H. C. Adams, M.A., in *Who was Philip?* (Griffith and Farran) has added yet another to the already long list of works of this description; but there are scenes and events in it which will make it especially interesting to those who follow the fortunes of Philip Fairford, to discover at last who he really was, and how he gained an exceptionally high position in the estimation of those with whom he was associated.

The Dragon and the Raven (Blackie) is a story by the popular author J. A. Henty, who treats of the days of King Alfred, and narrates the leading historical incidents connected with the struggle between Saxon and Dane for supremacy in England. The adventures of the hero, a young Saxon thane, are very varied and exciting.

An equally exciting story by the same author is *The Lion of the North* (same publisher), which deals with the times of Gustavus Adolphus. The history of the first part of the Thirty Years' War supplies Mr. Henty with material for a story every page of which will be read with thorough enjoyment and profit. The hero is a young Scotchman, who shares in the glories of his regiment, and contrives to see most of the great battles, sieges, and sights of the times, and has, in addition, innumerable private adventures of his own.

A stirring tale of adventure in Labrador is told by Henry Frith in *The Search for the Talisman* (same publisher). The interest of the story centres in the adventures of certain youths who proceed in search of a "talisman" left by the father of two of the young explorers. Most exciting is that section of the book which tells of their experience among the Esquimaux. Eventually they discover that which they seek, and return to England. The story is told in Mr. Frith's best style.

Three stories by G. Manville Fenn, *Patience Wins*, *Brownsmith's Boy*, and *A Terrible Coward* (same publisher), will be welcomed by boys and read with profit. The former presents some exciting scenes in connection with factory life in the Black Country, and shows how fruitful has been the introduction of machinery in deeds of violence on the part of those desperate and ill-advised men who conceived themselves injured by the movement; there is much spirit in Mr. Fenn's story, in which happily all ends well. In *Brownsmith's Boy* the writer embraces for the most part the home adventures of an orphan, who finds in a half-savage lad a friend who is

always staunch, and saves his companion from many a peril and adventure, which serves to impart an element of excitement into the story which will make it specially acceptable. *A Terrible Coward* is a story of an altogether different kind, and points a useful lesson that boys must not always dub those of their playmates cowards who are less forward in mischief than themselves: the greatest bragger and bully is too often the greatest coward.

In the *Pedlar and his Dog* (same publisher) Mary C. Rowse provides a pleasant story of English life in the time of good Queen Bess, with which is interwoven much historic and legendary matter, and several good views of rural England. Young readers will appreciate the book.

BOOKS FOR GIRLS.

Messrs. Crosby Lockwood and Co. have re-issued cheap editions of the charming stories by the author of *A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam*, that for years past have been pleasantly popular in schoolroom and nursery. Mrs. Mackarness had the happy gift of writing so as to fascinate the imaginations of her youthful readers, and it is now only necessary to say that the reprints of *A Trap to Catch a Sunbeam*, *The Cloud with the Silver Lining*, *The Dream Charity*, and *The Star in the Desert* are well printed, attractively bound, and prettily illustrated.

In *That Aggravating School Girl* (J. Nisbet and Co.) Miss Grace Stebbing has given an exceedingly bright and amusing story of schoolgirl life, with an excellent moral, that is, however, in no way obtrusively forced upon the attention of the reader. It will be read with uncontrollable laughter by many a fireside this holiday-time, and is secure of a wide popularity.

Cassandra's Casket, by Mrs. Emma Marshall (Nisbet and Co.), is scarcely so meritorious as many of the writer's previous works. It is a simple story with a good moral, but is lacking in incident. It will, however, be sure to meet with many admirers.

A Heroine of the Commonplace, by M. Dal Vero (Literary Society), contains much that is pleasing, the character of the heroine being particularly good. There is a capital account of life in a garison town, while all the incidents of the courtship of Lettice Graham and Villiers are well brought out.

Mrs. Lester's Girls (Nisbet and Co.) is a small volume of stories, written with the object of conveying the "truth to the minds of young women, especially those in domestic service," a mission for which the book is well adapted.

Love is the keynote of the story *Through a Refiner's Fire*, by Eleanor Holmes (Griffith and Farran), in which we are made acquainted with the troubles of a young girl and how they ended. Graham "turned to her without a word, and took 'her in his arms.'"

A Generous Friendship and Girlhood Days (same publishers) are two stories well worthy of commendation. The former shows how the heroine, Celeste Antou, attains to fame as a musician, only to discover how "poor and unsatisfying public 'life is to a womanly woman," and consents to become the wife of Mr. Bayard, a clergyman.

Gyltha's Message, by Emma Leslie, and *Little Tottie*, by Thomas Archer (same publishers), are two volumes which will be eagerly sought after. The former follows the fortunes of little Gyltha, a slave girl in the home of a Saxon thane. As the period of the story is that of Harold, the last of the Saxon kings, there is naturally a great deal in the book about the stirring events of the close of that reign and the advent of the Conqueror which will prove profitable reading. *Little Tottie* is accompanied by two other stories, each of which convey many useful lessons in narrative form.

The Silver Mill (same publishers) tells of factory life, and follows the career of an impulsive little heroine, Ruth, who is supposed to be the orphan child of a working-man, but who proves to be the daughter of the owner of the silver mill. The story is nicely told.

No. XIII.; or, the Story of the Lost Vesta (Cassell and Co.) is a classical story, for the attractiveness of which Mrs. Marshall's name is a guarantee. The object of the tale is to supply by fiction the story of the Vestal whose name is carefully erased from the pedestal in the Roman Forum, one of the relics which have recently been brought to light, and which is known only as "No. XIII."

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Juveniles generally will heartily appreciate the services rendered them by the Hon. E. M. Plunket in collecting, as she has in one handy volume, the *Merry Games in Rhyme* (Wells Gardner and Co.) which have served for many generations to amuse and entertain assemblages of young people. The rhymes are each set to music, and are accompanied by simple instructions and copious illustrations, while the whole is admirably printed in colours.

Mr. Farjeon's story, *Christmas Angel* (Ward and Downey) will prove an acceptable addition to juvenile literature. It is a pathetic story prettily told, and will arouse the sympathies of its young readers on behalf of the less affluent section of the community.

Three delightful picture-books, issued by Messrs. Griffith and Farran, have come to hand. In one, *Child Pictures from Dickens*, are presented those scenes from the works of Dickens in which Little Nell, the Marchioness, Paul and Florence, the Fat Boy, Tiny Tim, Smike, and Oliver Twist are the conspicuous figures. The illustrations are exceedingly well executed. The young folks who read these excerpts will certainly be anxious to learn more of the books from which they are selected. *Queer Pets and their Doings*, by Olive Thorne Miller, gives many curious facts and true stories of animals, carefully selected from the best modern travellers and naturalists, the whole being connected in the form of a story, nicely illustrated, in such a manner as to make the book of especial interest. *Little Chicks and Baby Tricks*, by Ida Waugh, which has a charming array of coloured pictures, accompanied by simple rhyme, will assuredly be a great favourite in the family circle.

Little ones will be delighted with Mrs. Field's story, *Mixed Pickles* (Wells Gardner), and will thoroughly relish the recital of the scrapes and difficulties through which some of her young people pass.

The freaks of *Fearless Frank and his Lively Companions*, as told in simple language by Mary E. Gellie (Griffith and Farran), make up a most agreeable story for young people.

Mrs. Marshall's children are invariably a source of delight to those who read her interesting and well-written stories, and we doubt not that the little hero and heroine of *Michael's Treasures* (Nisbet and Co.) will prove no exception to the rule.

The twentieth volume of the *Quiver* (Cassell and Co.) contains a rich assortment of serial stories, miscellaneous articles, and general gleanings, profusely illustrated. A story which will doubtless be very popular is that on the Soudan war, "For Fortune and Glory," by Mr. Lewis Hough, telling as it does of the difficulties and dangers which beset our brave troops during their recent expedition. This is pre-eminently a magazine for the family circle.

A most attractive and interesting volume is *Harper's Young People*, 1885 (Sampson Low and Co.), with its charming coloured plates of English wild flowers, and capital selection of humorous engravings, mostly American. The letterpress presents a well-selected assortment of stories and instructive contributions by popular writers, fully illustrated. This volume will assuredly be a great favourite among the young people.

The annual volumes of *Chatterbox* and *The Prize* (Wells Gardner) present all the features which will insure for them a hearty welcome in every home where little ones form part of the household. The pictures are delightful, the coloured ones being particularly good, while the literary portion is all that can be desired for the instruction and amusement of the young.

My Sunday Friend (Mowbray) is equally deserving of a word of praise. It does not possess the attraction of those volumes above mentioned, so far as coloured pictures are concerned, but in every other respect it is equally to be commended.

A Bunch of Cherries and the Diversions Thereof, by Leader Scott (Griffith and Farran), is a collection of tales for young children about children who have each in some degree helped the writer to produce a very readable book, in which tenderness and merriment are happily blended.

A B C and Tiles from Dame Marjorie's Chimney Corner (Wells Gardner, Darton, and Co.) are two small picture-books, admirably adapted for the early instruction of young children. The former, drawn and coloured by T. Pym, gives to each letter of the alphabet a verse descriptive of the word of which the particular letter is the initial; the latter portrays various scenes in home life familiar to little ones, with verses to each.

Mrs. Molesworth's most recent contribution to wholesome fiction is the story *Us* (Macmillan and Co.), in which is recorded the adventures of two children, interesting twins, who, having been stolen by gipsies, fortunately meet amongst the occupants of the caravan those who eventually befriend them and restore them to their home. The story is very prettily told, and nicely illustrated by Walter Crane.

Little Jeanneton's Work (Wells Gardner) is a well written chronicle of Breton life by C. A. Jones. The events in the life of the young shepherdess are sure to interest the young readers into whose hands the book may fall. The book is copiously illustrated, the engravings being of more than average merit.

THE S.P.C.K. PUBLICATIONS.

The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge is again well to the fore with a large selection of seasonable gift-books, mainly consisting of stories admirably told—each story pointing a wholesome lesson, and an agreeable moral tone pervading the whole. There are pictorial tales for children, and many scientific and religious works for the more advanced in years. We have repeatedly drawn attention to the pure literature issued by the Society, and gladly do so once more. Every one of the books now before us should be exceedingly popular with all who desire (and who does not?) to see widely diffused

a counteracting influence to that exercised by the vast number of trashy books too often put into the hands of young people.

The story-books are divided into series, the first of which consists of the more bulky volumes, all richly illustrated, and includes several really capital tales by well-known writers. Sidney Mary Sitwell supplies *A Great Revenge*, which is a deeply pathetic story, and shows how one man can be heroically suffer for another's crime. Helen Ship-ton's story, *Cairnsforth and Sons*, portrays many characteristic sketches of factory life in connection with the hero, a Midland manufacturer's son. Another story, the plot of which is laid in a Midland town, is that by Laura M. Lane, and is one of the best in the series. *A Nineteenth-Century Hero* is he who, for the sake of his principles, endures all kinds of misrepresentation, and in the end comes out victorious; a pretty domestic tale is *Faithful*, by Annette Lyster; *A Last Hope* deals with the Reign of Terror in France, in connection with which Esme Stuart tells a touching story of the perils of that period, and how they were met by the heroine, Estelle Chautard. Full of excitement are the incidents which go to make up the nautical story of *The Tale of the Black Swan*, a tale of New Guinea, told by F. Frankfort Moore. *Broken Hearts are Still*, by Phoebe Allen, teaches some of the lessons to be drawn from the life-drama as enacted in our all-familiar London streets. This series also includes *A Woman of Business*, by M. Bramston, *The Mill in the Valley*, and *Nimrod Nunn*, the former conveying some good lessons, especially to girls; while the latter, which deals with gipsy life, will have more interest for its boy readers. Another series of six volumes, smaller in size, should be popular with younger readers than those for whom the above-mentioned stories are intended. Each story is full of interest, has a good moral easily understood, and is nicely illustrated. The series includes *Mary Roper's Story*, *After Five Years*, *Two Ways of Looking at It*, *The Oliver Children*, *Tim Yardley's Year*, by F. Scarlett Potter, and *Bound With a Chain*, by Crona Temple; of these the two latter will, we fancy, be the greatest favourites. Yet smaller still are the volumes of which the next two series consist, and still more simple are the stories, but they are such as will delight the young people for whom they are intended, who can for themselves read the good bold type in which they are printed without stumbling across very long and difficult words. *A Bright Farthing* and *Daddy's Right Hand* will be eagerly studied, while all the stories are sure to have a large number of delighted readers, who will assuredly profit by the many useful lessons so pleasantly taught in their pages. These series include, besides the two already mentioned, *Toads and Diamonds*, a pretty Cornish tale, *Foolish Dora*, *Jesse Dearlove*, *A Wider World*, giving several very attractive sketches of life on the Clyde, *A Little Peace*, *The Last Night*, *Goetz Tiger's Son*, *A Hero Poet*, and *Dandy*. Very little folks will be specially delighted with the series entitled *Every Day Fables*, in which Mr. R. André has, with his wonderfully facile pencil, represented a number of child-fancies, and has written the descriptive letterpress, in which he sets forth all sorts of useful lessons. Here we have depicted a quarrel between a scraper and a doormat, between whom the door-handle is called on to arbitrate; conversations between a pebble and a stone in a brook, a frog and a butterfly in a meadow, an oak and a nettle; a description of a patchwork quilt; and an account of the modern giant-killer, Knowledge, who triumphs over the giants Fire, Electricity, Wind, Water, Steam, &c. The same clever draughtsman has also beautifully illustrated *Poems of Child Life and Country Life*, written in six books, by Juliana Horatia Ewing, who knows so well how to please those for whom she writes. In this series almost every phase of child and country life is pictorially portrayed, with simple but appropriate verses; they are delightful books for children. The first annual volume of *The Child's Pictorial* makes a very suitable present for little people. The pictures, all of which are coloured, will prove a great attraction in the nursery, and the reading matter is well selected.

The books of a more substantial character include *Perils of the Deep*, in which the Rev. Edward N. Hoare has given a very readable account of some of the most remarkable shipwrecks and disasters at sea during the last hundred years, accompanied by a very clearly drawn map, on which are indicated the positions of the more disastrous casualties. In *Our Insect Enemies* Theodore Wood shows us the depredations of which some of the smaller insects are capable of committing; in fact, some of his statements are almost beyond credit, so great is the damage which can be done by many of the most diminutive of the insect pests. The pictures from life which are presented to view in the little book published under the title of *Dust Ho!* will arouse many feelings of sympathy on behalf of those who are struggling against poverty and adverse circumstances. The writer tells us a great deal concerning the hidden though busy lives of some of the toilers in our vast metropolis, and supplies some interesting particulars about many of the institutions founded for the amelioration of the condition of the poorer classes, pointing out that it is to Christianity and the love of Christian people that these "troubled lives" owe any attempt to brighten and comfort them. Mr. J. E. Thorold Rogers, M.P., has in *The British Citizen* supplied a short and concise history of the rise of the modern Englishman to his present position as a citizen. Commencing with the first stage of civilisation, he traces the political and social his-

tory of our people, and sets forth very clearly the rights and privileges which belong to the British citizen of to-day. It is a volume which contains much useful information.

Amongst the religious works we have *A Glad Service*, by Elinor Lewis, a useful series of Bible lessons intended for young women's classes; *The True Vine*, a meditation on the parable as recorded in St. John's Gospel; *My Lord's Money*, by the Rev. Ernest Boys, M.A., being a sequel to *The Consecrated Life*, by the same author, who in this little volume continues his study of the wide and comprehensive subject of life-consecration to God; *Familiar Instructions on the Church Catechism*, by the Rev. Charles R. Ball, M.A., who has portioned the Catechism out in small sections, with a simple explanation to each, as free from technical words and phrases as possible, with the laudable object of making the lessons as interesting as possible to the ordinary child; *Evening Chimes*, by the Rev. J. R. Wynne, M.A., a little book in which is given short and simple religious reading for children for each evening in the week; *The Quiet Visitor and Sick Bed Service*, both of which give a suitable selection of prayers and ministrations to be used in times of sickness; *Ways and Means in a Devonshire Village*, giving in conversational form some of the experiences of Betsy Critchett—the book has been specially prepared for reading at mothers' meetings; *Aids to Prayer*, by the Rev. D. Moore, containing thoughts in an abridged form which have also appeared in a larger work bearing the same title; *Our Daily Lives*, a series of lessons for young women's Bible classes, by Sibella E. Bryans; *The Apostle of the Gentiles*, in which the Rev. Charles R. Ball, M.A., presents to the young a pleasantly-written life of St. Paul, with a descriptive outline of his writings; *Till the Break of Day*, an interesting account of a Canadian Mission; *Thoughts for Sad Days and Thoughts for Glad Days*, in which have been arranged by J. F. Elton and J. Bourdillon suitable texts, meditations, and verses for every day in the year that may be attended by either gladness or sorrow; and a new volume of the series of *Diocesan Histories* which are in course of publication by the S.P.C.K. The latest volume deals with "Bath and Wells," and contains much valuable historical matter, drawn from every available source, by the Rev. William Hunt, who has evidently devoted all his energies to making them as complete and useful as possible. Three volumes of addresses are entitled respectively *Searching for the Stone*, by the Rev. A. N. Malan, M.A.; *Forget Thine Own People*, an appeal to the Church for foreign missions, by Dr. Vaughan; and *Schoolroom Addresses*, by J. P. Norris, D.D.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

Under the title of *The Making of the Home* (Cassell and Co.), Mr. Barnett has supplied a handy book of domestic economy for school and home, which conveys succinctly a great deal of practical information, but, perhaps, in somewhat of too grandiloquent a tone. For example, in the middle of a very sensible warning against tallmen we are told as an additional reason for not dealing with them that "only the present, not the future, is our own; we cannot tell when the Angel of Death may be sent to summon us into the larger world." But such rhetorical passages are comparatively rare, and there is a great deal of sound sense and of practical instruction which will be valuable to those concerned in the making of the home; and how great a part in that making rests on the wife it is unnecessary to tell those who have any experience of the condition of our poorer brethren, whether in town or country. Mr. Barnett's book, despite its defects of style, would be a useful present for any young couple of the labouring or of the shop-assistant class who are about to set up housekeeping.

The Life of a Prig (Kegan Paul and Co.), from the pen of an author who avows himself to be one, is certainly a clever and amusing little book. The subject of the memoir was "brought up in an atmosphere of mortar-boards, masters' gowns, spectacles, and Greek lexicons," and his "earliest recollections are of that delicious odour of black broad-cloth, which is so familiar to those who 'mixed much with the clergy.'" At Oxford he becomes a Ritualistic prig—of a type which certainly has its representatives at the present day at the University, as indeed have many other types of priggishness, for modern Oxford is the very home and centre of priggishness. The picture is, of course, purposely overdrawn, but we easily recognise the fidelity of the main outline. Perhaps the funniest incident in the whole book is where the brothers of "a venerable order, 'three months old,' supposing that our hero was about to die, took him out of bed and laid him on the floor because 'one of the fathers had just been reading that this was a practice in accordance with the ancient use of Sarum.'" After having nearly joined the Church of Rome—a step from which he was repelled by the discovery that it involved obedience to authority—the hero embraces Agnosticism; but though he has changed his views he keeps his priggishness. The scenes between him and his Agnostic pupil are irresistibly ludicrous. We have one complaint to make, and that is the irreverent flippancy of an incident mentioned in the middle of page 19 and a phrase at the bottom of page 41. These two blemishes should be remedied.

A very neatly got-up birthday book has been issued under the title of *Friendship's Diary* (Holder and Stoughton), wherein may be kept a record of cherished friendships. On each page there is a suitable quotation, and there are several illustrations bearing on the subject.

Our Friends in Paradise (Wells Gardner) is also a birthday book. It is intended for the preservation of the names and dates of death of those loved ones who have passed away. An introduction has been supplied by the Bishop of Lichfield, who, referring to the departed whose names shall find a place in the pages of the work, says:—"The day of their death is a day of birth; and 'this is truly a birthday book.'" Each page is encircled by a delicate border, while every alternate page will be found to contain in the texts and verses printed "some picture or prophecy of never-ending life and love."

The tenth annual volume of *Cassell's Illustrated History of England* possesses special interest, in that it deals with the events of the last thirteen years, most of which will still be fresh in the memory of the majority of its readers. The capital illustrations, and in most instances good portraits, add considerably to the value of the work. The literary portion of the history has been most carefully done, and is distinguished for that accuracy which is a noteworthy feature in all Messrs. Cassell's works.

While there is a want of originality in many of the incidents which go to make up the post-humous story of *Charcombe Wells* (Elliot Stock), we are bound to acknowledge the undoubted skill displayed by the authoress, who has told the tale in language which might well put to shame the writers of too many of the books of the present day. Her characters are remarkably well drawn and the scenes of country life very realistic.

There are few choicer editions of the *Pilgrim's Progress* than that issued by Messrs. Cassell and Co. The notes, which have been written by the Rev. Robert Maguire, D.D., are exhaustive, and add a special value to the work; the illustrations, drawn by Mr. H. C. Selous and M. Paolo Priolo, are admirably engraved; while the work is well printed on extra stout paper and strongly bound in attractive covers. A more suitable gift-book could scarcely be found.

The Bishop of Rochester's *Charge to the Clergy of the Diocese* (John Murray) proves that Dr. Thorold, though himself an Evangelical, is gifted with a large and generous sympathy. He cordially recognises the services rendered by High Churchmen, especially by their being "pressed about the 'Sacraments what the Articles affirm of them.'" We could wish that the good Bishop's theological standpoint were a little clearer. He believes and confesses that "the Eucharist is a feast—on a 'sacrifice,' and that the sacrifice 'offered once for all by Christ' is to be 'pleaded by us.'" Yet he maintains that "the sacrifice is not continually offered by man." The ambiguity lies in the use of the word "offer." In the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist the sacrifice is said to be continually "offered" in the sense of continually "pleaded." Probably the Bishop really means precisely what we mean—that the Sacrifice was slain once for all upon the Altar of the Cross, but that in union with our Lord's Intercession in heaven it is continually pleaded on earth in the Eucharist. Hence the use of the words "Altar" and "Priest" in connection with that Service. There is surely nothing here to which any Evangelical, or indeed any Christian, need find the least difficulty in assenting. We regret to observe that Dr. Thorold includes Dr. Vogan's crotchety book on the subject in the list of works recommended. In this same list we are surprised to find Dr. Farrar's *Eternal Hope* suggested as an aid to the study of eschatological questions. Far more to the point would have been a recommendation of Mr. H. N. Oxenham's *Catholic Eschatology*. As the Bishop himself says, "The 'true key to the problem is to be found 'in the nature of the intermediate state.'" Dr. Thorold has some sensible observations on the use of more than one Holy Table in a church, on the "Social Purity" movement, and on the ways of attracting working-folk to Divine worship, as to which he remarks truly enough that "the 'working-class contains in it every possible variety of cultivation, prejudice, taste, and 'association.'" Of the Bishop's views on the subject of evening Communion, we are compelled to say we sincerely deplore them. Dr. Thorold and his diocese are to be congratulated on the results of the Ten Churches Fund, which has been raised in three years. Eight of the ten are consecrated; the ninth is to be begun at once. The designs for these buildings are given on a lithographed sheet with the Charge. Two public schools and four Cambridge colleges have planted missions in the diocese, and the Bishop appeals to Oxford to do the like.

Messrs. Griffith, Farran, and Co. have issued in a clearly-printed and nicely "got-up" form the four following works:—An English version of the *De Imitatione Christi*; Jeremy Taylor's *Holy Living and Holy Dying*, in a carefully revised and corrected text; and Keble's *Christian Year*, in a text which, in the thirteenth stanza of the poem on Gunpowder Treason, has not been corrected as the author corrected it before his death.

In a handy little volume, under the title of *A Sequel to 'Rich Men's Duellings' and other Occasional Papers* (W. Blackwood and Sons), Lady John Manners has collected together several articles recently contributed by her to magazines and other periodicals. Nearly all these bright and well-written papers have been noticed in our columns as they appeared, and we are sure that many of our readers will be pleased to possess them in a permanent form.

Mr. Murdoch's *History of Constitutional Reform in Great Britain and Ireland* (Blackie and Son)

is a book constructed on peculiar principles. Let us quote from the preface perhaps the most ambitious plan that writer ever set himself:—"Every public document bearing on the subject of reform has been made use of, every great leader in the House has been acknowledged, and every speech of consequence, whether in Parliament or out of it, and whether from the promoters or the opponents of reform, has been carefully abridged and reproduced from the *Annual Register*, from *Hansard*, and other authentic sources." The result is before us in a *precis* of debate after debate in the history of the three Reform Bills of 1832, 1867, and 1884, preceded by a meagre statement in some dozen pages of the relative position of the three Estates, as Mr. Murdoch continually styles the Sovereign in Parliament, as they stood in 1688, and a short account of Pitt's efforts for reform. The narrative, if narrative it may be called, is most slender. The substance of the book is a compendium of the debates which took place in the two Houses on each Reform Bill, compiled, without even the care of an accurate compiler, from the pages of *Hansard*. When seventy or eighty speeches were made, we have eleven or sixteen quoted baldly. References which have become vague and unmeaning survive in these pages: we read of "the honourable member for 'Calne,'" of "the noble Lord at the head of 'foreign affairs,'" of "the noble Lord the member for King's Lynn," and we are not even vouchsafed the parenthetical explanation with which *Hansard* shows the identity of the individuals referred to. The speeches are not reproduced without occasional cries of "Order" and "No," "no," being interpolated, though the "Hear," "hear," is spared; the grammar is sometimes as loose and inaccurate as ever speaker, unaided by a reporter's skill, was fain to employ. "Sir George Grey urged that the objections to lowering the borough franchise so as to admit the working-classes was inconsistent with declarations made 'by the late Government.'" "Mr. Lowe warned 'the House how it allowed constituencies to become too democratic.'" The Parliamentary reports are quoted even to a division list or two. What Macaulay's schoolboy knows as *oratio obliqua* and *oratio directa* are inextricably intermingled. When Mr. Murdoch writes for himself, we are condemned to such specimens of the Queen's English as "the ascension of the Prince of Orange and his wife," "a mode of counselling the Sovereign," "this was very amiable in the young Prince," Edward VI., and we are told of a "variegated debate," and how "Mr. Disraeli let be known the 'readiness of the Government to consent to some important modifications of their scheme.'" When we have George III. in 1785 dubbed as a "conscientious old monarch," we must, perforce, conclude that the word "old" is used as a term of endearment, for the King was at that time only thirty-seven years of age. Apart from such galling excesses as these the book has some merit; but we question whether any reader who wishes to obtain a clear view of the progress of Reform will wade through the thousand and one abbreviated speeches of which the compilation mainly consists. In a newspaper which is hurriedly published on the morrow or the day of a debate these faults are inevitable. But in a work of leisure, and presumably of reflection, they should be conspicuous by their absence. As Mr. Murdoch's volume stands, it reminds us of nothing so much as the minute-book of a debating society the members of which are anxious that their effusions should not be lost to posterity, and the secretary of which occasionally suffers from overwork. Should it ever reach a second edition, Mr. Murdoch can hardly do better than reduce it by a full half of its four hundred pages, submitting the materials which he had transcribed to a process of thorough digestion, and reproducing them in a more reasonable, and therefore in a more readable, form.

After the lapse of a long interval since the publication of the first instalment of the *Life of Mary Ward* (Burns and Oates) the second and concluding volume has now appeared. As the editor, Father Coleridge, explains in his Introduction, the delay has at least had the advantage of enabling the authoress to avail herself of fresh documents which have come to light at Rome and elsewhere. Whatever we may think of the object to which she devoted her life Mary Ward was certainly a very remarkable woman—remarkable as much for her intellectual gifts and indomitable pluck, as for her piety, zeal, humility, and resignation. The members of the Institute which she founded were known as the English Virgins, and Mary Ward's intention was that they should follow the Jesuit rule and order of life. The successful hostility with which her scheme was received, the suppression of the Institute by Pope Urban VIII. in 1631, the subsequent history of Mary Ward and her associates, her death in 1645, and the foundation of the existing Institute of the Blessed Virgin upon, as it were, the ruins of the old one, under the sanction of Pope Clement XI. in 1703, are here told by Sister Mary Catherine Elizabeth Chambers—herself a member of the Institute—in an exceedingly well-written, interesting, and historically valuable narrative. The frontispiece of the present volume is engraved from the remarkable portrait of Mary Ward preserved in the Paraderer Haus at Munich, the first Convent of the Institute.

Father Coleridge has just published two more volumes of his Commentary on the Gospels, *The Life of Our Lord*. The subject of the first section of the Commentary, to be completed in three volumes, is our Lord's Infancy. The second of these, under the title of *The Nine Months* (Burns and Oates) has just appeared, and it is in every

respect worthy of Father Coleridge's great reputation as a theologian and devotional writer. Dealing as it does with the period of our Lord's unborn Life, from the Annunciation to the Eve of the Nativity, it may specially be commended for use in the approaching Advent season. We can quite understand that to minds unaccustomed to exactitude of theological thought, the method of treatment might seem open to criticism on the ground of a want of proper reticence. That, however, is a view that ought to be dispelled by a more thorough realisation of what the Divine Mystery of the Incarnation is, and what it involves. We know of few books better calculated to inspire the reader with precise and definite thoughts about, and to aid him in devout contemplation of, this great Verity of the Catholic Faith. Where all is so excellent, it is difficult to select any one part for special praise; but we particularly admire the seventh chapter, on our Lord's Life after His Conception, and the thirteenth, on the trial of St. Joseph.

The other volume of Father Coleridge's series now before us is one of the eight which deal with the Public Life of our Lord, being the fourth part of that section of it entitled *The Training of the Apostles* (Burns and Oates). Like former works from the same pen, the present volume is marked by a deep spirituality and reverent piety which should commend it to the appreciation of all devout Christian men; while its sound teaching and definite theological backbone render it a valuable antidote for the weak and washy sentimentalism of certain writers of so-called "popular" theology. It is superfluous to observe that, as in the case of the volume last noticed, we occasionally meet with expressions and whole passages, chiefly of a controversial kind, that are wholly unacceptable to English Churchmen—as, for example, the defence of the practice of Communion in One Kind (pp. 251-254), and what appears to us the far-fetched argument on the position of St. Peter which occurs in the concluding chapter. But these drawbacks do not really diminish the value of these volumes as theological and devotional aids to the study of the Gospels. In the latter of the two we may specially single out the fifth chapter, which treats of the Blessed Eucharist and of our Lord's discourse in St. John vi., and another fine chapter on the death of St. John Baptist, as in every way most admirable and helpful.

Mr. Arthur Williamson's four sermons on *Dis-establishment* (Wells Gardner and Co.) are worthy of all commendation, and likely to prove useful to his parishioners at Newlands.

We desire cordially to recommend another of the useful sixpenny pamphlets of the Liberty and Property Defence League, published at their office (4, Westminster-chambers). It is an admirable article by Lord Pembroke on *Liberty and Socialism*, and deserves to be circulated broadcast amongst all classes of the community.

It was a happy thought on the part of Mrs. C. A. Jones, to whom we are already indebted for many admirable little volumes, mainly intended for the use of our young folk, to supplement those volumes by one which treats of *The Saints of the Prayer-Book* (Swan Sonnenschein and Co.). Of the black letter saints whose names have been retained in the Calendar many of us know little except their names, yet their story cannot fail to be of interest to Christian readers. That story is here told in simple colloquial language, well adapted to be "understood of the people." Though the book is mainly intended for the instruction of the young, it is probable that many elder readers will be glad to avail themselves of the information here afforded.

Under the title of *Your Sundays* (Nisbet) the Rev. George Everard, M.A., has published a useful volume of short practical readings specially intended for lads at school. The subjects are numerous, many bearing on the way of salvation and the details of the Christian life.

Bible Heathers (Nisbet and Co.) is a collection of Sunday evening lectures delivered by the Rev. C. M. Grant, B.D., at the parish church of St. Mark, Dundee, in which he discourses on the lives of some of the "Heavenly Christians before Christ," who are mentioned in the Bible: Job, Balaam, Ruth, Ittai, Araunah, the Queen of Sheba, and Naaman are amongst those from whose lives he seeks to draw lessons that may "widen out our conceptions of our Father as the All-Father; to elevate as well as broaden our views concerning His care for all His children; and to rescue our reading of the Bible from that perversion of narrowness which would regard it as the record of a heavenly favouritism for the exaltation of the few, and not the story of a heavenly education for the salvation of the many."

A barrister of the honourable society of the Inner Temple has certainly brought together in *Scientific Illustrations and Symbols* (R. D. Dickenson), a useful collection of striking and interesting facts that cannot fail to be of service to orators and authors who may require "a suggestive topic, a forcible analogy, a cogent symbol, or a suitable illustration." The facts have been industriously culled from innumerable and reliable sources, and are here so classified and arranged as to facilitate ready reference.

Few firms are as noted for their excellent designs in photographic albums as that of J. T. Smith, Son, and Downes, of Queen Victoria-street, whose reputation will be considerably enhanced by the specialities which they have produced for the present season. Their new and magnificent albums include "The Album of Blossom and Fruit," and "The Presentation Song Album." In the former there are

no less than sixteen different elegant chromo designs, specially drawn by Vincent Clare, from various blossoms and fruit, which are arranged so as to face each other. The pages are prepared for cabinet and for carte-de-visite sizes, the binding is soft and elegant, and the clasp is so constructed as to admit of expansion. In "The Presentation Song Album" the perfectly-executed chromo designs of figures, sixteen in number, illustrate appropriate verses from various poets. These remarkably choice albums, which are sold at a very moderate price, should be extremely popular for Christmas presents.

WANTED.

SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS.
Advertisements of Clerical, Educational, and Domestic Wants and Vacancies will be received for insertion in this Column at the uniform charge of 2s. for 40 words, and 6d. for every additional ten words. Prepayment must in all cases be made, in stamps under 5s., above that by P.O.O. payable at FLEET STREET Money Order Office.

SERMONS COPIED in MS. for the Clergy by Advertiser, who has access to ALL published Sermons, viz., Blunt, Vaughan, Melville, Keble, &c. (and all the leading preachers), price 1s. 6d. each. Address M.A., 24, Sistova Road, Balham.

TITLE WANTED, for Lent Ordination, by an Oxford Graduate. Views moderate. S. or S.W. counties preferred. Address M.A., 6, Museum-terrace, Oxford.

TITLE WANTED, by Cambridge Graduate (First Theolog. Special), for Lent. In or near Worcester preferred. Moderate views. Musical.—J. G. Owen, Bradwell-on-Sea, Maldon, Essex.

CURATE WANTED, early in February. Married preferred, but not necessary. Moderate views. Station in parish. £120 and good modern house.—Rector, Ingham, Bury St. Edmunds.

CURATE WANTED, for sea-side parish on south coast. Large church. Choral services, E.P. Good visitor and preacher. Earnest, active. Stipend £150. Title might also be given where stipend no object.—Sigma, Treacher's Library, Brighton.

CURATE WANTED. Oxford Graduate. Single. Moderate views. Address Rev. J. Bowden, Ardingley Rectory, Haywards Heath.

CURATE WANTED. Full Orders, Graduate, single, under thirty. Evangelical. Able to train choir, willing to work actively among poor, and in schools and mission rooms. Good town parish, healthy and bracing. Stipend £150. Address Vicar, St. Stephen's, St. Efield.

CURATE WANTED, after Xmas. Church-man; active. Hills of Kent. Two churches. £120; or residence in vicarage as arranged.—Vicar, Sutton Valence, Staplehurst.

CURATE WANTED, for St. Paul's, Hemel Hempstead. E.P. Choral services. Weekly early cel. Daily Mat. Stipend £150. Apply Rev. E. J. Gallop, as above.

WANTED, immediately, ASSISTANT-CURATE. Priest, single. Musical. Graduate Oxon or Camb. Good preacher and visitor. Salary £150.—The Vicar, Tettenhall, Staffordshire.

WANTED, soon, CURATE, in full Orders. Willing and able to interest himself in the church choir and in mission room work. Stipend £100, partly paid by the C.P.A.S. Apply to the Rev. J. H. Goodier, Trinity Vicarage, Ripon.

LOCUM TENENS.—The Rector of Princes Risborough, Bucks, wishes to find a CLERGYMAN, of moderate views, who, for the next five or six months, would help in the parish and accept as remuneration the use of good furnished rectory and wages of one servant paid. Curate provided. Address Rev. H. W. Meeres, 9, Rue d'Orleans, Pau, France.

LOCUM TENENS REQUIRED, about three months from Jan. 8th. Mild climate. Country seaside parish. E.P. Officiant, furnished house and garden and one guinea per week. Address Vicar, Mylor, Falmouth.

CURACY WANTED, by Graduate, married; no children. Five years' experience. Earnest worker and loyal Churchman.—J. R., St. Thomas' Vicarage, Preston.

CURACY, or Temporary Duty, RE-QUIRED, after end of Decr. Evangelical. Single. Full Orders. References and testimonials given. Address J. S. O., c/o Rev. J. A. Pearman, Pilsley Vicarage, Clay Cross, Derby.

CURACY WANTED, by experienced Priest, used to Sole Charges. High Churchman. Good preacher and catechist. Can play and sing and train choir. Married, without family. Address Rev. A., The Rectory, Aston-le-Walls, Ryfield.

WANTED, TITLE for Lent ordination, by Oxford Grad. Views High. Address B. B. B., Satter and Rose, High-street, Oxford.

DEACON, awaiting Curacy, seeks TEM-PORARY DUTY. Considered good reader and preacher. Sound Churchman. Twenty-nine.—H. L. A., Romsley Cottage, Halesowen, Birmingham.

GOVERNESS (not amateur) Young, but some experience preferred. Pupil twelve years. Country rectory. 5s. fare from London. Ten guineas a term. Suitable answers only can be replied to in a week.—Miss Lowe, Wantage.

WANTED, Hanoverian Kindergarten GOVERNESS, Lutheran. To take entire charge of two children, age four and six. Must speak French well. Salary £30.—Mrs. C., Adelaide House, Malvern.

WANTED, a LADY, for two children, girl and boy, ages sixteen and eleven. Must be a good musician. In letter state age and salary required. Address Mrs. Trevelyan, Netherwitton Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.

CAN any Lady recommend a thoroughly experienced NURSE, for one baby, in the country? Must be a good needlewoman, able to take baby from the month. Age from twenty three to thirty. Wages £20 to £25. State general appearance and full particulars.—Mrs. L. D. Ryder, Park Lodge, Bracknell.

WANTED, a thoroughly good COOK, in a large preparatory school. Must be experienced and understand her business. Age between twenty-five and thirty-five. A scullery-maid kept. Good wages, all found. Apply M.A. Cutler, Hill Hill, Godalming, Surrey.

WANTED, an active, well-trained UNDER-HOUSEMAID, accustomed to a large country house. Good plain needlewoman; required to do her own washing. Wages £12, all found.—Mrs. Wolley Dod, Elgie Hall, Malpas, Cheshire.

WILL any Lady recommend to a Clergy-man's Wife a thoroughly good, trustworthy GENERAL SERVANT? Must be able to do plain cooking, bake, and assist in washing and ironing. Good character indispensable. Over twenty-three. Churchwoman. Address Mrs. Norman Shelton, 15, Victoria road, Barnsley, Yorks.

WANTED, after Xmas. vacation, tem-porary engagement as GOVERNESS. Thorough English, fluent French and German. (France and Germany), excellent musician, singing. Good refs.—Miss Johnson, Beacom Grange, Hexham.

A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER, aged twenty (Oxford Sen. Cert.) seeks engagement as GOVERNESS. English, French, German, drawing. Experience in teaching. Address A. A., c/o Mr. Cawthorne, bookseller, Newcastle.

A HIGHLY recommended and experienced LADY desires a re-engagement as resident GOVERNESS after Xmas. Thorough English, good German, French (acquired abroad), music, singing, Italian, Latin, drawing. Has passed pupils with Honours at senior and Junior Cam. exam. In town after 19th of Dec.—Miss Andrews, Averham Rectory, Newark-on-Trent.

GOVERNESS.—RE-ENGAGEMENT REQUIRED, by a Lady, twenty-one. Well recommended. Experienced. Disengaged at Christmas. Six certificates (Cambridge three and South Kensington three).—Miss Bygrave, Melford Lodge, Bournemouth.

A COUNTRY VICAR wishes to obtain a RE-ENGAGEMENT for his Daughter, aged twenty-four. English, French, Latin, mathematics, music, and drawing. Boys preferred.—Miss Hodgson, Chalgrave Vicarage, Leighton, Beds.

A LADY wishes to highly recommend (for pupils under twelve) her children's late GOVERNESS, who resided with her nearly three years. Acquirements—English, music, singing, drawing, rudimentary French and Latin. Salary £25 to £30. Address L. L., 25, Denmark-villas, Hove, Brighton.

WANTED, in one of the schoolhouses, by December 17, a good plain COOK. Must be active, economical, and good manager. Age not under twenty-five. Wages £25. Help given half the day. Address, stating particulars, Mrs. Gerald Davies, Charterhouse, Goldaming, Surrey.

WANTED, by a Young Dutch Lady, a situation as MUSICAL GOVERNESS, in a school or family. Diplôme (piano), can speak and teach French thoroughly well, and understands English. Address J. J., 231, Upper Brook-st., Manchester.

LONDON THEATRES, &c.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, HUMAN NATURE.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, LOUIS IX.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, DARK DAYS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, THE COLLEEN BAWN.

PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, HOODMAN BLIND.

STRAND THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, IN FETTERS. At 8.45, ON 'CHANGE.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 7.45, BILLYE TAYLOR. At 9.15, THE VICAR OF WIDEWAKEFIELD.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID'S MESSENGER. At 9, LOYAL LOVERS.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE.

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NOISES IN THE EARS. Rev. E. J. SILVERTON invites sufferers to send for his work, a book showing the nature of the disease and the means of cure. Post-free 6d., with letter of advice if case be stated. Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, London. Free consultations daily.

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ASSETS	...	...	...	...	...	£3,642,581	14	10
LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY FUNDS	...	...	...	...	...	3,453,588	0	9
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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1884 :—

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,500,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£625,000
ACCUMULATED FIRE FUNDS AND BALANCE OF UNDIVIDED PROFIT	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,597,295
ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,994,662

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1884 :—

FIRE PREMIUMS, INTEREST AND FEES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£1,201,068
LIFE AND ANNUITY PREMIUMS, INTEREST AND FEES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£587,561

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors have lately had under consideration the advisability of still further adding to those inducements which in the past have attracted to this Company a large share of Life Business. Their attention has been directed to the propriety of making Payment of Claims immediately on proof of Death and Title; of granting Guaranteed Surrender Values; of granting, in respect of policies which may have lapsed in consequence of non-payment of premium, Policies of a liberal amount, on which no further premiums are payable; of holding Surrender Values of lapsed Policies for five years at the credit of those who may be entitled thereto; of declaring that inaccurate statements in the Proposal Papers shall not involve forfeiture of Policies, unless accompanied by fraud; of granting Policies which, if the insurer has attained a certain early age, shall be unconditionally world-wide from their date. Immediate effect will be given to these alterations.

BONUS YEAR, 1885.

Nine-tenths of the Life Profits are divided among the Assured, under the participating scale.

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